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The



# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

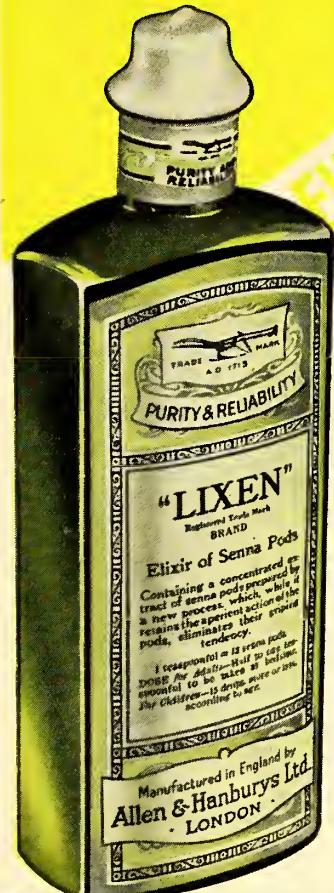
Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 2918  
VOL. CXXIV

JANUARY 11, 1936

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 20/- Single Copies 9d.

We have made LIXEN a "Chemist's Friend." You can make it a friend of all your customers in search of a gentle yet effective laxative.

**LIXEN**  
**Elixir of Senna Pods**

4 oz. bottles 1/9  
8 oz. " 3/-  
16 oz. " 5/6

**LIXEN**  
**Laxative Lozenges**

Boxes :  
12 lozenges 7½d. each  
24 " 1/- "  
100 " 3/6 "

Obtainable from  
Chemists only



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Telephone: Bishopsgate 3201 (12 lines)

Telegrams: "Greenburys Beth London"

Aspirin?  
"He-flo" of course!

Made by  
W. J. Bush & Co. Ltd.

Sold by  
H. W. Graesser-Thomas, Ltd.  
49, Leadenhall St. London, E.C.3

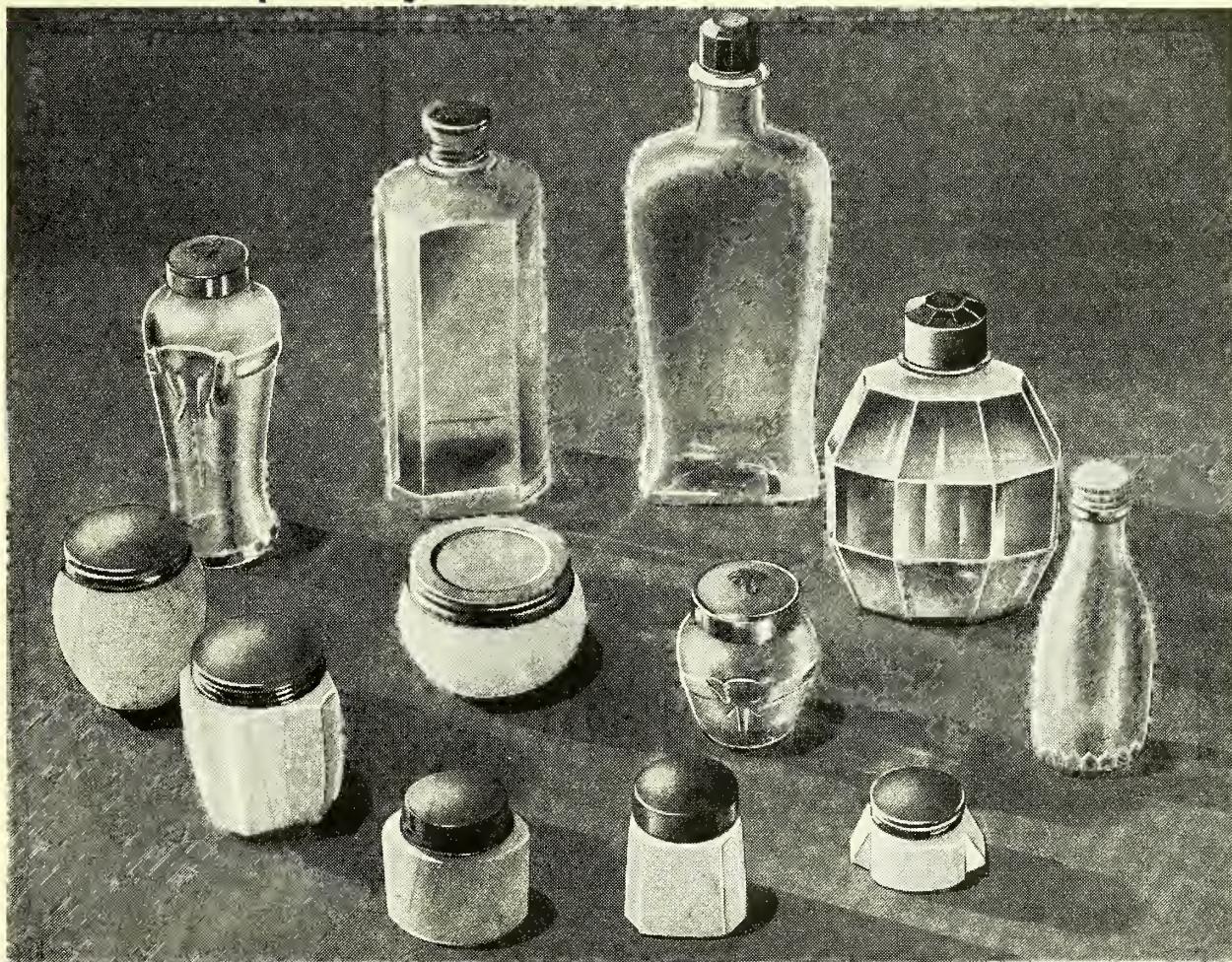
# The Perfect Pair

## UGB PROPRIETARY GLASS BOTTLES & OPAL POTS

Screw Cap  
and  
Glass  
Container

U.G.B. specialize in creating proprietary designs such as are illustrated on this page. These glass containers, as well as our stock lines, are in wide use so that we offer a selection of attractive stock lines or create a special design to meet your requirements.

For new and attractive containers and screw closures our expert designers are at your service.



by **UNITED GLASS BOTTLE**  
MANUFACTURERS • LIMITED

The Largest Manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe  
40-43 Norfolk St., Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone :  
Temple Bar 6680  
(10 lines)

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"Unglaboman,"  
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# These Papers make sales—for you

BRYLCREEM again sets out to beat Sales Record for 1935 with the Biggest and Brightest Advertising Campaign yet attempted by a Hair Dressing

Wherever men appear without their hats—watch their heads! Whenever those heads are groomed *naturally*—watch the Press! There you will see the advertising that is causing so many Bright Fellows to change to BRYLCREEM, the Perfect Hair Dressing. This year Brylcreem puts forth its Biggest and Brightest Advertising Campaign to send a Boom Wave in *your* direction. See that you take full advantage of the new BRYLCREEM lines when our Representative calls . . . they will pay you and keep on paying—yes, Sir!

*Now appearing!*

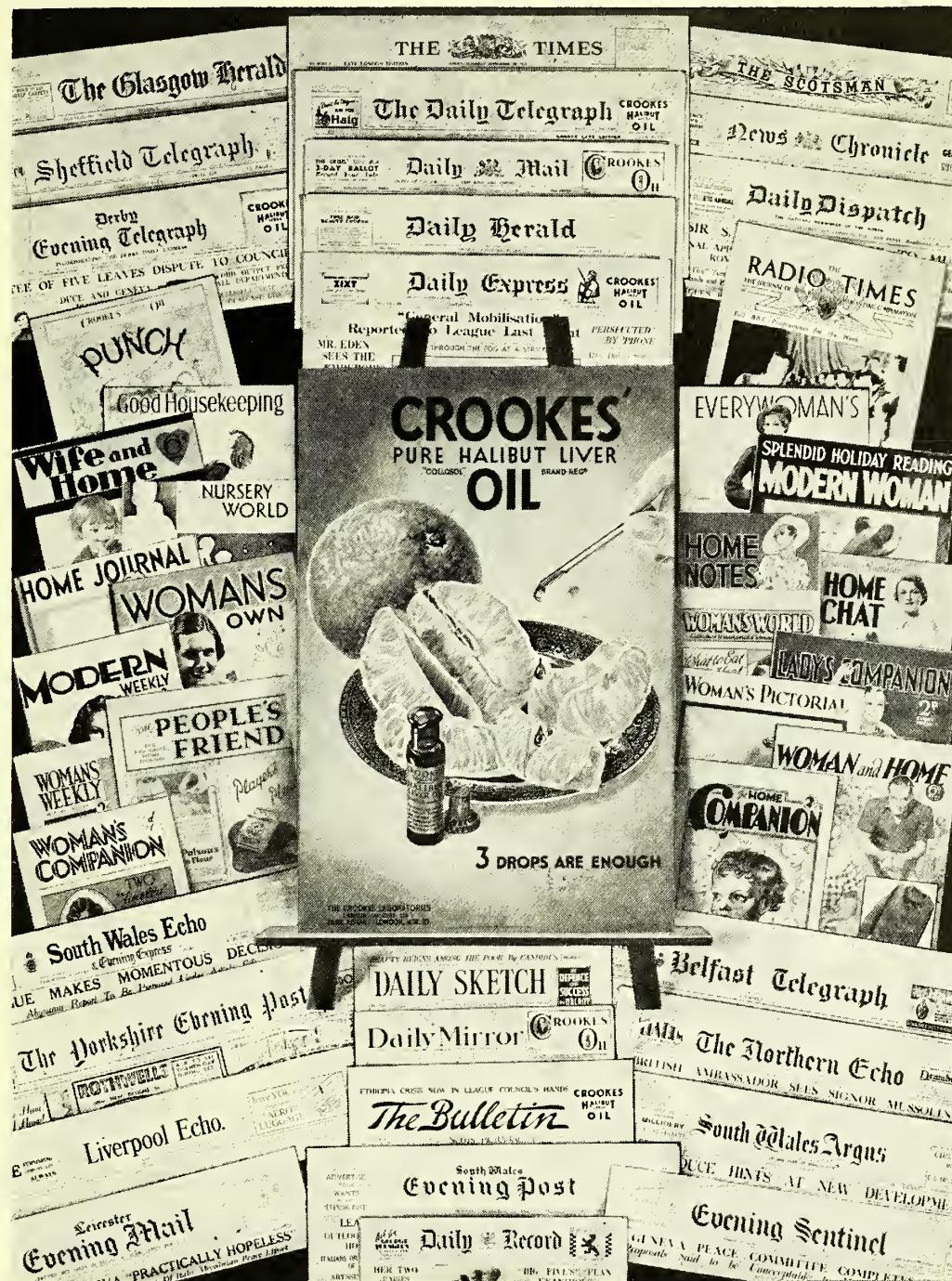
## BRYLCREEM

- in BOTTLES 9d., 1/-, 1/6 & 2/6
- in TUBES 1/-
- in new WIDE-NECK BOTTLES 1/-
- the BRYLCREEM PUMP (to fit standard size bottle) 2/-

THE COUNTY PERFUMERY CO., TWYFORD ABBEY, LONDON, N.W.10

DAILY MAIL  
DAILY EXPRESS  
DAILY HERALD  
NEWS CHRONICLE  
DAILY MIRROR  
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EVERYBODY'S WEEKLY  
JOHN BULL  
THE LEADER  
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TIT-BITS  
PASSING SHOW  
WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED





Link up your Pharmacy with the comprehensive National advertising for Crookes' Oil.

Write at once for particulars of the very attractive bonus terms and show material available. All Chemists' Friends lines.

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"Harlene" Toilet Preparations, famous for 50 years for quality and merit, are ever increasing in popularity. Always backed by an extensive National Advertising Campaign, these real best sellers enjoy a regular and steady demand.

See that you hold ample stocks to meet the demand in your district for these popular lines. A postcard brings full particulars.

**EDWARDS HARLENE LTD.**  
20/26 LAMBS CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

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TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS

EFFERVESCENTS  
SALINES  
LITHOPRINE &c.

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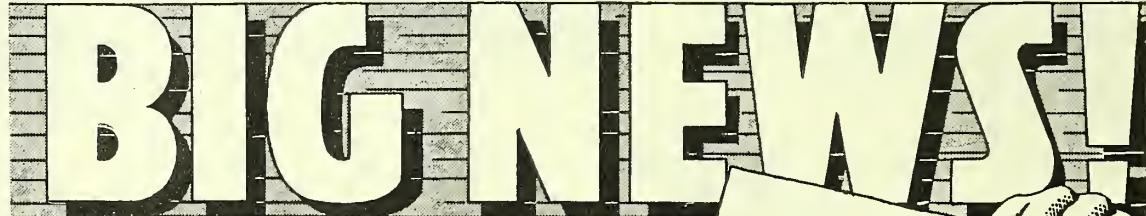
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## Bigger Profits than ever for selling ANZORA

Here is great news for 1936. Anzora Perfumery Co. Ltd., now offer thirteen bottles to the dozen! Order when you like—order how you like. But wise retailers will order now—and start making their extra profits right away. Remember, every thirteenth bottle is free—every penny paid for it is yours.

Anzora is always a big seller, an easy seller and a certain seller. Order liberally—get as many free bottles as you can. This remarkable offer holds good for Anzora Viola, Cream, Brilliantine and Wave Setting Lotion. Send your orders in now—and make thirteen your lucky number.

### THE GOLD MEDAL HAIR CREAM TRADE TERMS

#### ANZORA CREAM and VIOLA

9d. size	... 6/- per doz.
1/3 size	... 10/- per doz.
2/3 size	... 18/- per doz.

#### ANZORA BRILLIANTINE

1/- bottle	... 8/- per doz.
6d. size	... 4/- per doz.

#### ANZORA WAVESETTING LOTION

1/3 size	... 11/- per doz.
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ANZORA PERFUMERY CO. LTD., LONDON, N.W.6

**ANZORA  
13 to the  
DOZEN**

*on every order.  
NO TIME LIMIT!  
NO RESTRICTIONS!*

**SEX-HORMONES**  
In the Treatment of  
**FUNCTIONAL  
DISHORMONIA**

Enterically-coated tablets for oral administration of therapeutic activity never attained before—based on recently acquired knowledge of the chemical structure and physiological action of the separate sex hormones and linked stimuli, involving the several distinct organs which participate in different ways in the activity of the reproductive system.

In Emelgemal is combined extremely active iodinated sex hormones in association with similar auxiliary secretions (prostate, parathormone, etc.) fortified with phospho-lipoid, ferrilipoid, etc., and activated with polymetallic colloidal electrolytes to provide a biochemical formula of great effectiveness without the aid of the toxics yohimbine and strychnine.

SEND TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF:—

EMELGEMAL Tablettæ for treatment of Loss of Virility (Male)

PREJACRIN Tablettæ " " " " " (Female)

EMELGEFEM Tablettæ " " " " " (Female)

MIDDLESEX Tablettæ for treatment of Sterility (Male and Female)

ALL ISSUED IN TWO STRENGTHS—NORMAL .. .. 20/- each } Trade Discount 25%  
HIGH POTENCY .. .. 30/- each }

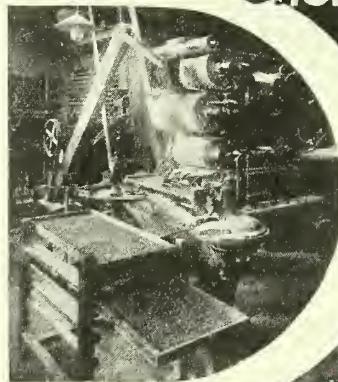
OBtainable through all Wholesalers or Direct  
(Generous Bonus Display Terms)

Dignified, well-planned show material and educative literature supplied free on request.

**THE MIDDLESEX LABORATORY OF GLANDULAR RESEARCH LTD.**  
21 - FARRINGDON - AVENUE - LONDON - E.C.4  
Telephone: CENTRAL 1901      Telegrams: GLANDOC, LUD, LONDON

# Private Formula Work

**Pills and Tablets**  
*manufactured under the control of*  
**Analytical and Qualified**  
**Chemists**



ONE OF OUR  
 LARGE  
 'PILL MAKING'  
 MACHINES

Below:  
 SPECIAL  
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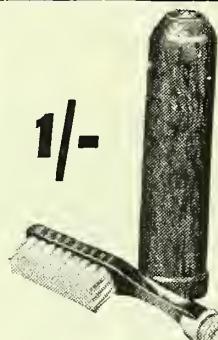
**Coated  
 or  
 Uncoated**  
**—**  
**Bulk  
 or  
 Packed**

A  
 SECTION  
 OF OUR  
 BOX-MAKING  
 AND  
 SHOW  
 MATERIAL  
 DEPT.

Exceptionally keen prices

**COX**  
 ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD.  
 ESTAB. 1839  
 BRIGHTON

1/-



## 2 QUICK SELLERS !

### A SOUPLEX TOOTHBRUSH

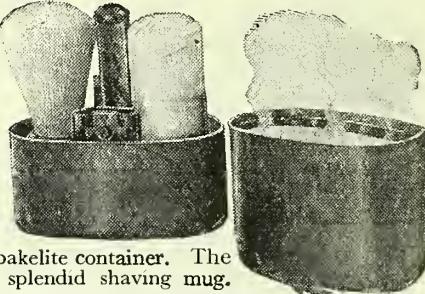
in a neat container of mottled bakelite, handy for the traveller, hygienic for all.

**SOUPLEX** 3/6

### THE SOUPLEX SENIOR SHAVING SET

A Souplex razor, brush, soap and blades in compact bakelite container. The lid makes a splendid shaving mug.

SOUPLEX LTD.—MORECAMBE



**SIFTING**

**GARDNER'S**  
 Patent "RAPID"  
 SIFTER & MIXER.

For powdered drugs and chemicals, cosmetic and toilet powders, etc. Will blend 1 oz. with 1 cwt. with completely uniform distribution. Made in many sizes for hand or power use.

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 Telephone: Chancery 7347

# EXTRACTS

SOLID & LIQUID

MEDICINAL RESINS • RESINOIDS  
OLEO-RESINS • EXPRESSED JUICES  
ESSENTIAL OILS

RESINS  
SCAMMONY  
JALAP

Powdered Digitalis  
Prepared Ergot  
Powdered Belladonna

Solid and Liquid  
Medicinal Preparations

Medicinal Spirits  
in bond for Export

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ESTABLISHED 1846  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS  
HITCHIN near LONDON

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY

# ‘Chemists’ Friends’



CLAY & ABRAHAM  
LTD - LIVERPOOL



*Established 1813*

are pleased to announce the inclusion of their name in the  
‘Chemists’ Friends’ list for all their medical specialities such as

EPHEDROL	PULMOLACTIS
EPHRAMINE	HÆMOFACT
IODINE LOCKETS	CANDINE
GLYCOTONE	MAGNESIA MILK

CLAY & ABRAHAM LTD., 87 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL

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# SPUN

TRADE MARK

IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE PREPARATION IS  
THE FINEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

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# Bonus profit terms

## ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Ostomalt possesses exceptional advantages over other vitamin malt preparations—and you can sell it at exceptional profit terms. The advantages are: The economy of its triple concentration and low dosage, its delicious orange flavour and freedom from nauseous oil, its extra vitamins and the extra good that they do. The terms are:—Bonus parcels available all the year round showing profit of 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ % on turnover. It pays to sell

# OSTOMALT

### OSTOMALT BONUS PARCEL No. 1

	£	s.	d.
2½ doz. × ½ lb. @ 21/- less 25%	1	15	5
½ doz. × ½ lb. <b>FREE</b>	...	—	—

The above sells for ... ... 3 3 0  
Showing a profit of ... ... 1 7 7

### OSTOMALT BONUS PARCEL No. 2

	£	s.	d.
1½ doz. × 1 lb. @ 36/- less 25%	2	0	6
½ doz. × 1 lb. <b>FREE</b>	...	—	—

The above sells for ... ... 3 12 0  
Showing a profit of ... ... 1 11 6

### OSTOMALT BONUS PARCEL No. 3

	£	s.	d.
1½ doz. × ½ lb. @ 21/- less 25%	1	3	8
½ doz. × ½ lb. <b>FREE</b>	...	—	—
½ doz. × 1 lb. @ 36/- less 25%	1	0	3
½ doz. × 1 lb. <b>FREE</b>	...	—	—

The above sells for ... ... 2 3 11  
Showing a profit of ... ... 3 18 0

### CARRIAGE PAID

*These terms do not apply in the I.F.S.*

C

## HE GLAXO LABORATORIES LTD.

*announce*

that they have applied  
for membership of the  
**CHEMISTS' FRIENDS SCHEME**

*All pharmaceutical products (including Glucose-D) will therefore be restricted to pharmacists as well as protected through the P.A.T.A.*

PRODUCTS OF THE  
GLAXO LABORATORIES

GL

GREENFORD  
MIDDLESEX

# 'APHA' & 'REMCO'

## PIPETTE BOTTLES, BRITISH MADE

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## REDUCTION IN PRICES

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REMCO No. 1  
WITH CUSHION TEAT  
PATENT APPLIED FOR

SUPPLIED IN AMBER  
GLASS WITH TALL  
OR CUSHION TEAT  
AND BAKELITE CAP  
WITH GLASS DE-  
LIVERY TUBE WITH  
BALL POINT. AT  
PRESENT SUPPLIED  
IN  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  AND 1 OZ.  
CAPACITIES.



APHA  
Registered

SUPPLIED IN AMBER GLASS WITH  
RUBBER TEAT AND CORK COM-  
BINED AND GLASS DELIVERY TUBE  
WITH BALL POINT. AT PRESENT  
SUPPLIED IN  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  AND 1 OZ.  
CAPACITIES.



REMCO No. 2  
WITH CUSHION TEAT  
PATENT APPLIED FOR

SUPPLIED IN AMBER  
GLASS WITH TALL  
OR CUSHION TEAT  
AND BAKELITE CAP  
WITH GLASS DE-  
LIVERY TUBE WITH  
BALL POINT. AT  
PRESENT SUPPLIED  
IN  $\frac{1}{2}$  AND 1 OZ.  
CAPACITIES.

STOCKED BY THE LEADING WHOLESALERS

SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION

**W. KING & CO.**  
50/51 FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

PHONE: MET. 1393



48  
SPELMAN STREET,  
LONDON, E.1

An Open Letter announcing  
A RED LETTER DAY  
for the "Chemists' Friends" Scheme  
(the first we hope of many)

P.T.O.



*An open letter announcing  
a Red Letter Day for the  
'Chemists' Friends' Scheme.  
The first we hope of many*

To the Chemists of  
England, Scotland,  
Wales, and Northern Ireland.

48, Spelman Street,  
London, E.1.

Dear Sirs,

During the past year we placed on the market an entirely new Saline under the name of BISHOP'S PURE SUGAR-LESS LIVER SALINE. This Saline is packed in one size only, 8 ounces guaranteed, and is on the P.A.T.A. at 1/3d. We offer it at the following scale of prices:-

1 dozen	at 10/6	nett per dozen.
3	.. ..	10/- .. ..
6	.. ..	9/6 .. ..
12	.. ..	9/- .. ..

All packing and carriage free on any quantity and to any destination in Great Britain and Ireland. The profit to the Chemist on the sale of this Saline is so generous that we definitely cannot offer any discount, bonus or window-show terms, now or in the future. It is, however, our intention to support its sale by local advertising commencing in the Early Spring to be followed in due course by a national campaign.

In common with our other price-protected lines BISHOP'S PURE SUGARLESS LIVER SALINE is now, and for all time, a "Chemists' Friend" line. This is no departure from our long-established practice of confining the sale of our Proprietaries to the Chemist only, but is an indication that we are in entire sympathy with the "Chemists' Friend" scheme and that we do value and appreciate the co-operation of our friends in the Retail Trade, who have been our customers and friends since 1857. We are already strong supporters of this scheme, and we ask you, in your turn, to support us in our endeavour to make BISHOP'S PURE SUGARLESS LIVER SALINE a "Chemists' Friend" line.

Yours faithfully,

*Alfred Bishop Ltd*

P.S.-We realise that the present is an unseasonable time to talk of Salines, but we would appreciate an early indication of your requirements for the coming season.

# CHEMISTS' FRIENDS LIST

Our leading Medical Products as enumerated below have been added to the Chemists' Friends List:

Algiron and Compound	Hepatex with Iron
Antitoxins	Hepatex I.M. (Intramuscular)
Arecan Anæsthetics	Hepatex P.A.F. (Intravenous)
Bidrox	Hepatex Compound Intramuscular (H.C.I.)
Cardatone	Kalsolac
Cascaramat	Manganese Butyrate Solution (Evans)
Colliron	Maraphos
Colloidal Solutions (Evans)	Medisoaps
Digitalin Granules (Evans)	Membroids
E.D.P. (Evans' Dusting Powder)	Pituitary Extract (Evans) (Infundibulin)
Ephregel	Pluriglandular Products
Ephrelix	Purgoids
Ephresol	Red Bone Marrow Glycerin Extract (Evans)
Ephretuss	Sera
Ergothane	Serological and Immunological Products
Ethyl Chloride (Evans)	Sodium Morrhuate (Evans)
Eubion	Tubercle Vaccines and Tuberculins
Evansol (Lysol Evans)	Throat Pastilles (Evans')
Fotamealo	Vaccines
Fotamilko	Varixol
Fotonemal	
Gastrexo	
Gastrexo with Iron	
Hepatex Oral	

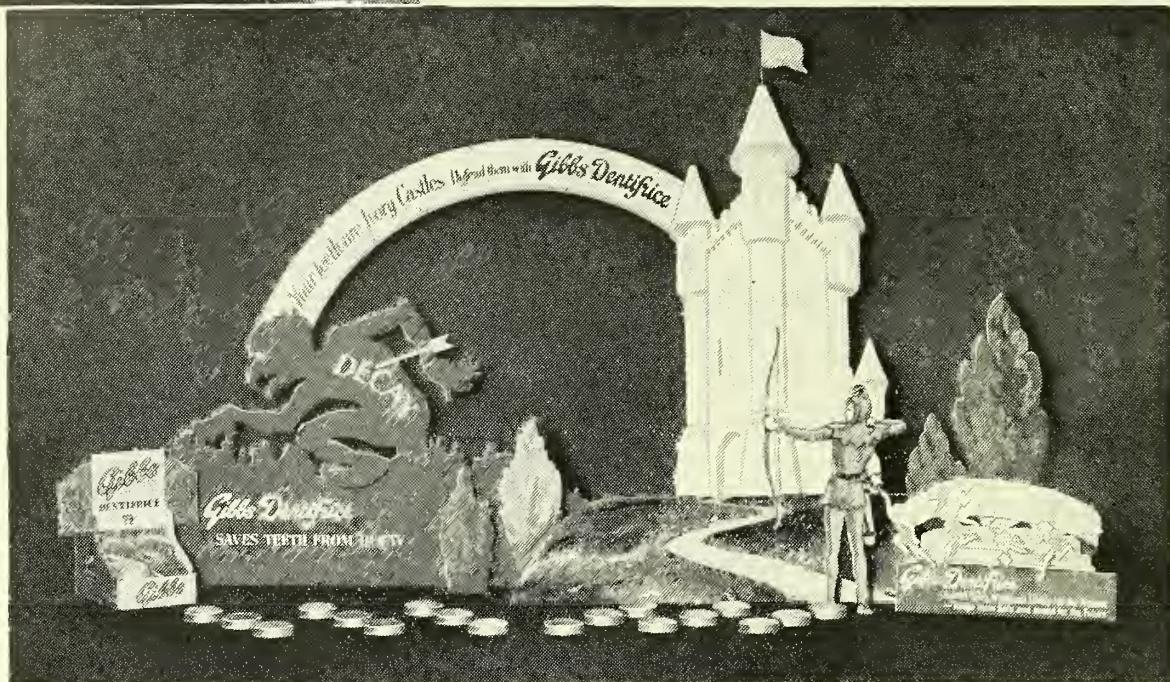
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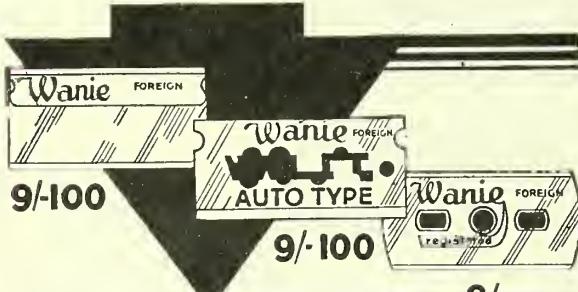
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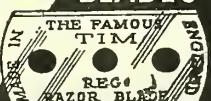
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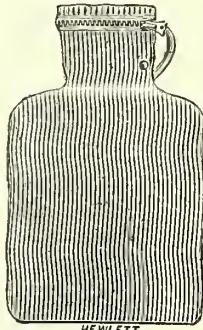
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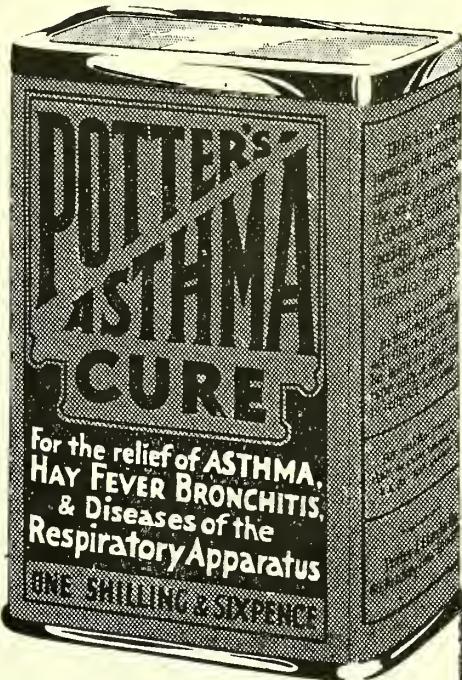
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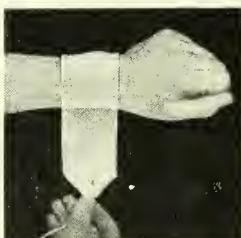
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## A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy, the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades

*The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland,  
The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland,  
The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of  
other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions*

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VOL. 124. NO. 2918

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## News of the Week

### Poisons (Approved Institutions) Order

THE POISONS (APPROVED INSTITUTIONS) ORDER, 1935, DATED DECEMBER 21, 1935, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, APPROVING CERTAIN HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 20 (4) OF THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933 (23 and 24 Geo. 5. c. 25)

In pursuance of Section 20 (4) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, I hereby approve, for the purposes of that section, any hospital, infirmary or dispensary maintained by any public authority or out of any public funds or by a charity or by voluntary subscriptions. This approval may be revoked at any time by the Secretary of State either generally or in respect of any class or classes of institution. This Order may be cited as the Poisons (Approved Institutions) Order, 1935. [S.R. & O., 1935, No. 1240: Stationery Office, 1d.]

JOHN SIMON,  
One of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,  
December 21, 1935.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Draft Rules have been made by the Home Secretary prescribing the manner of appeal by a person aggrieved by the refusal of a local authority to enter his name in the list kept in pursuance of Section 21 of the Act, or by the removal of his name from the list.

A special article in "The Daily Telegraph" of January 8 states that protests are to be expected from the Universities and the medical profession against the Rules dealing with the sale and distribution of medicinal preparations containing poisons. Objection, it is added, is taken to Rule 29, which

limits the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons for the internal treatment of human ailments to registered pharmacists and Fellows and Associates of the Institute of Chemistry.

A member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is reported to have given an interview to a special representative of "The Daily Express," and an account of it is published in the issue of that newspaper for January 9. The points on which the Society are stated to be basing their objections to the Poisons List and Rules relate to: (1) Animal medicines, (2) lysol, (3) arsenical sheep dip, (4) breaking bulk of corrosive substances by listed sellers.

### Inquests

At Carshalton, on January 7, an inquest on the body of Arnold Yates, aged two, resulted in a verdict of "Death from poison self-administered by misadventure." The mother stated that in order to get the child to take medicine he was allowed to pour it from the bottle into an egg cup. Oil of wintergreen was in a bottle similar to the medicine bottle.

At a St. Pancras (London) inquiry concerning the death of Mr. Paul A. Rose, who died following an overdose of dial, Mr. Sydney J. Pope, chemist and druggist, Haverstock Hill, N.W., said he supplied the drug on prescription in August and September. The address and signature were undecipherable. The coroner suggested that witness might have telephoned to the doctor whose name he thought appeared. Mr. Pope said that if this system were adopted they would be doing it all day. The Coroner: What about the use of the prescription more than once?—There is no prohibition. Dial is not yet included in the regulations. The coroner recorded a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

### Sessional Events

At the December meeting of the Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. H. Hall in the chair, Mr. W. Beardsley (member of the Society's Council) spoke on "Current Pharmaceutical Topics." Mr. Beardsley gave a comprehensive account of the activities of the Society, including the Benevolent Fund and the Conference, and dealt at length with the new Poisons Rules. Members asked various questions.

Portsmouth chemists and their friends made merry until the "small hours of 1936" at a New Year's Eve dance arranged by the ladies' committee of the Portsmouth Branch, held at the Queen's Hotel, Southsea. Many novelties were introduced. Prizes were presented by Mrs. W. L. B. Murray (wife of the chairman of the Branch and president of the ladies' committee), who was the recipient of a handsome bouquet. Mr. T. A. Johnson acted as M.C.

Between 200 and 250 people attended the Benevolent Fund dance held at Woolwich Town Hall under the auspices of the South-East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 2. The president of the Branch (Mr. Cecil H. Foster) and Mrs. Foster acted as host and hostess, and Mr. Neil Sinclair officiated as M.C. Spot prizes, given by Evan Williams Co., Ltd., Innoxa (England), Ltd. (twelve prizes), Bourjois, Ltd., R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd. (three prizes) and Vinolia Co., Ltd. (two prizes), were presented by Mrs. Foster. The dance was "the gentlemen's reply" to a Benevolent Fund dance organised by the ladies in January 1935.

### Liverpool

In a New Year message Mr. T. Edward Lescher, chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, says: "A survey of the position entitles us to enter upon 1936 in a spirit of confidence. We have experienced a steady recovery in home trade during the past two years, and may expect this to continue; an outstanding feature in the past year has been the recovery in our overseas trade, both in imports and exports."

The essay competition founded by the late Mr. W. H. Saunders, and open to all employees of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., under the age of twenty-one, has resulted as follows: First prize, £3 3s., John Irwin; second prize, £2 2s., Charles Hale; third prize, £1 1s., Kenneth Musker. The subject on this occasion was "The Influence of Wireless." Mr. H. Nixon and Mr. G. Dalrymple were the adjudicators.

### Sheffield

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society it was decided to ask the Society to invest the "Stiles" fund, and Messrs. A. H. Culverhouse and John Austen were nominated as trustees. It was decided to hand over the balance (£15) from annual contributions to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. C. H. Hallatt has been elected vice-chairman of the branch.

A travellers' conference and the annual dinner of A. L. Simpkin & Co., Ltd., chemists' confectioners, Sheffield, took place on December 23. This was preceded by a lecture and demonstration by the chief chemist of the testing apparatus for the retention of vitamin A in the halibut-liver oil hexagons. It was announced that there were thirty depôts from which the company's products were distributed. The presentation to employees of shares to participate in the profit-sharing scheme was made by the wife of the chairman, Mrs. Simpkin, at the Albany Hotel, when over 100, apart from wives and guests, sat down to dinner. The Host of the dinner, Mr. A. Leslie Simpkin, M.C., was ably supported by his sales director, Mr. Robert Lockie, who replied to the toast proposed by the chaplain, the Rev. T. J. Whitman, and Mr. Henry Dixon.

### Miscellaneous

**FIRE.**—An outbreak of fire occurred on New Year's eve at the pharmacy of Mr. F. V. Davies, chemist and druggist, Bridlington. The damage was not of an extensive nature.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual court of governors of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution was held in London on December 28. The eighty-sixth annual report showed that the deficit of £1,035 brought forward from the year 1934 had been reduced to £890. Sir Stanley Machin presided.

### Scottish Notes

#### Brevities

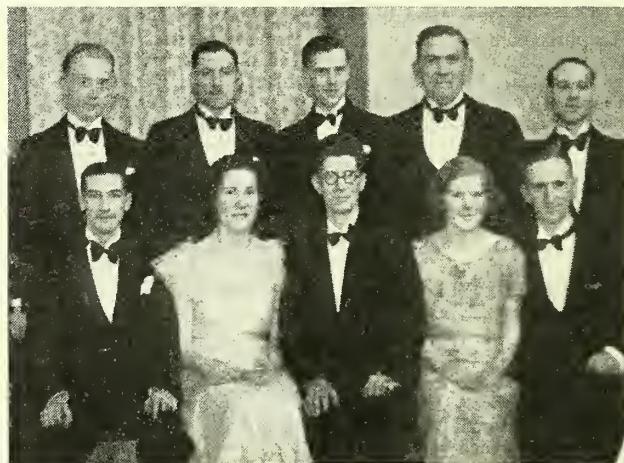
In an endeavour to secure a more encouraging response from the public, the scheme of public medical service organised by the Hamilton doctors, due to come into operation on January 1, has been postponed.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill presided at the recent annual meeting of the Deanbank Institution, an Edinburgh charitable home for girls. Mr. Rutherford Hill was attending the annual meeting of the Institution for the fifty-fifth time.

An elderly woman from the country called at a Stirling chemist's shop and requested to be supplied with ear-drops. The assistant placed the bottle on one of those little rubber pads which accommodate purchases and money during the exchanges between the chemist and the customer. When the old lady had gone the assistant discovered that the rubber pad had also disappeared. The sequel occurred a month later, when the old lady called for a further supply of the drops. Producing the pad and handing it over, she informed the surprised assistant that she had been holding it to her ear for a month but it didn't seem to be doing her any good. The assistant's reply is not disclosed.

The statement that "shopkeeping is associated with the ruling of towns," which appeared in a recent Press article, is notably true of Edinburgh, which has a long tradition of city merchants serving the community. "Chemists have, however," writes a correspondent, "played no part in the government of the Capital of Scotland for many years. The public is slow to appreciate that chemists have serious obligations which tie them to their shops unless they have a qualified assistant to relieve them. The growing weight of municipal government makes it increasingly difficult to find business men with the time to do the work. In these circumstances, chemists are less likely than ever to be in a position to make their contribution."

Chemists in the East of Scotland report that Christmas trade generally showed an improvement on recent years. In Edinburgh, however, the improvement was confined to a few shops in the centre of the city. In the inner and outer suburbs business in many cases was only eighty or ninety per cent. of that done last year, and the purchase level was lower than a year ago. Chemists' shops have been among the gayest in the city, and various schemes of decoration have been introduced. One of the oldest established firms in the city, noted hitherto for its severely plain windows containing nothing more than the coloured symbols of the profession, "fell for" the appeal of the attractive perfumery and toilet goods available for display. Scotland is behind the South in trade recovery, but a better tone is prevailing. During the traditional Hogmanay festivities there was a fair demand for "first-footing" gifts.



COMMITTEE OF DUNDEE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY FORMER STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

*Back row (left to right):* MR. G. LAWSON, MR. J. B. COWPER, MR. G. MITCHELL, MR. J. GIBSON, and MR. W. E. FOOTE (Secretary).

*Front row (left to right):* MR. J. S. REOCH, MISS E. FYFE (President), DR. D. McCALL (Hon. President), MISS M. KEMP and MR. A. R. LOWSON (Vice-President).

## Irish Notes

## "Dangerous" Drugs Report

The report on Home Office services for the year 1934, issued in Belfast on January 2, has the following under the heading "Dangerous Drugs":—The following annual report for the year ended December 31, 1934, regarding the traffic in "dangerous" drugs for the information of the League of Nations, is submitted for transmission to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—The figures for Northern Ireland will be supplied by the Imperial authorities who, under the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, still continue to control imports and exports. All supplies to wholesale dealers in Northern Ireland continue to be supplied exclusively from firms in Great Britain. The following table shows the approximate quantity of each drug purchased and subsequently sold in 1934, under wholesale licence, together with the amount of pharmaceutical preparations not coming within the Act:—

Drugs	Purchases	Sales	Used in manufacture outside the Act
Morphine ... ... ...	Oz. 22	Oz. 25	Oz. 2½
Cocaine ... ... ...	4	3½	—
Diamorphine ... ... ...	5	3½	—
Medicinal opium ... ... ...	5	4½	—

**GENERAL.**—There were no prosecutions under the Acts during the year. A table attached shows particulars of certificates issued to farmers and stock-owners to be in possession of tinc-

ture of opium. The total on December 31, 1934, was 296, made up as follows: City of Belfast 2, County of Antrim 171, County of Armagh 18, County of Down 86, County of Fermanagh 3, County of Londonderry 9, County of Tyrone 7.

## Brevities

Mr. Cornelius Keane, chemists' assistant, Listowel, co. Kerry, has been awarded a certificate and £15 by the Carnegie Hero Fund trustees for attempting to rescue a hospital nurse from drowning.

Alexander D. Davidson, son of Mr. A. D. Davidson (managing director, May Roberts (Ireland), Ltd.), won third place in a competition run by the "Irish Tatler and Sketch" for the handsomest boy in Ireland.

Some damage was caused in the pharmacy of Mr. Hugh Baird, 253 Castlereagh Road, Belfast, on New Year's Day, by a cow. Before it could be persuaded to leave, the cow had smashed a glass case and knocked several articles off the counter.

The contract for chemicals for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has been secured by May, Roberts (Ireland), Ltd. The contract for medicines and drugs for the Department of Defence was divided between Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., and Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Ireland), Ltd.

An authorised article in the December number of the "Irish Trade Journal," the official organ of the Department of Industry and Commerce, states that the net increase in the number of companies registered in the Free State during 1934 was 218 and those on the register on December 31 of that year included thirty-seven chemists and druggists with a capital of £621,400.

## Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

## The Stationery Office

was busy on the morning of January 1, when the Poisons List and Poisons Rules, 1935, were first available: I congratulate you on printing these in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* (p. 5 *et seq.*), and particularly on the fact that in the short space of time at your disposal you were able to give a considerable amount of information regarding the changes that had been made in the List and Rules since the issue of these provisionally some months ago. At the time of writing I have made but a cursory examination of both, but certain alterations strike one immediately. One is that lysol has been deleted from Part I and is now in Part II of the Poisons List; this will therefore be sold by listed sellers. It remains to be seen what will be the effect of this deletion upon the annual number of suicides. Of some importance, too, is the deletion of nitric and hydrochloric acids from Part I and their inclusion in Part II. In my judgment there is more to be said for these than for lysol. I do not mind the disappearance from Part I of gold salts: they should not have been included in the first instance. Carbon tetrachloride and santonin also are not likely to cause any trouble because they have been removed. Another outstanding implication of the special exemptions under Group II is that "asthma cures" will now be outside the regulations.

## "Turnover and Profit"

are once again brought to the fore in the letter which you published on p. 23. There was a time, and not so long ago, when the average writer on this subject invariably assumed that the rate of turnover had nothing to do with the profit margin to be added, and that unless every article sold, whether a quick seller or not, carried such a profit margin as was equal to, or greater than, the overheads of the business, a loss was made on that particular article. I do not think this idea is now held so generally. The truth is that the important thing in retail pharmacy, and indeed in all retail business, is the number of times an article or a class

of articles can be turned over in twelve months, and that judged by this standard the most paying line of goods a pharmacist can sell is proprietaries, because, if his stock-keeping is sound, he can turn over the money invested in these goods every month. Conversely, the least profitable lines are drugs and slow-selling sundries; and I suggest that even if a profit margin of 200 or 300 per cent. were added to some of these slow movers, it would still be insufficient. What is actually happening is that the average pharmacist adds the same profit margin to a drug he sells once in, say, twelve months as to another he is handing over every day.

## "The Great Adventure"

is a good title (p. 5). I do not envy the early visits of the adventurers. I should be surprised to learn that they were received with acclamation, and that if they happened to drop in round about tea-time they were asked to join the family circle at this meal, as is often the case with other representatives. You have omitted from your list the inspector under the Weights and Measures Acts; in some parts the officer of Customs and Excise and an inspector under the Explosives Act may be added to those you have mentioned. Presumably the new inspector will wear (or carry) his badge of authority. I suggest the arms of the Pharmaceutical Society in stainless steel; this could be affixed just inside the coat and, if necessary, shown in the most approved American "cop" fashion. I do not like the idea of the card index, although I do not see how it is to be avoided. Some report will have to be made upon each visit, and this, of necessity, must be recorded. The cards in this index will no doubt show, over a period, whether any improvement has taken place in the conduct of the proprietor of the pharmacy; a little imagination on the part of those responsible for the running of the scheme might result in the awarding of prizes for the best kept pharmacy and the smartest pharmacist. Seriously, I hope something tangible will result after an expenditure of about £12,000 per annum.

## Legal Reports

**Brought up for Sentence.**—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on January 7, John Bright (22), salesman, and Edward Meadows (25), traveller, were brought up for sentence before the Common Serjeant. They were both found guilty at the last sessions with conspiring to defraud the creditors of a company known as Merry & Bright, Ltd. (C. & D., December 14, p. 700). Mr. Anthony Hawke, who appeared for the prosecution, reminded the judge that the two defendants had been engaged in a business which had had a very short life and went into liquidation, and a large quantity of stock had been unaccounted for. The judge said the courts were getting full of these trading frauds. Bright, in the dock, said he was very sorry that anyone had been defrauded. In passing sentence, the judge said he entirely agreed with the jury's verdict. He sentenced Meadows to twelve months' imprisonment, and Bright to nine months'.

**Unlawful Sale of Poison.**—In the Dublin District Court, on January 6, Helys, Ltd., Dame Street, were summoned at the suit of Mrs. Rutland, an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, with a contravention of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, in that they sold a poisonous substance without having a qualified person in charge. Mr. John J. Gaynor, solicitor, appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. E. H. Burne, solicitor, defended. Mrs. Rutland gave evidence of having purchased a packet of Rackham's Chorea Balls at the defendants' premises from an unqualified person. Miss Phyllis Ryan, public analyst, gave evidence of having analysed the contents of the package, which contained 5 gr. of chloral hydrate and a little hyoscine. Mr. J. J. Kerr, registrar of the Society, stated in evidence that 5 to 20 gr. was the medicinal dose of chloral hydrate, and  $\frac{1}{100}$  gr. was the dose of hyoscine. For the defence Mr. Robert Wolfe (manager) stated that his firm relied on Messrs. Rackham in this matter. They were unaware that it was an offence to sell these goods, and had they known they contained poison would not have stocked them. Mr. Hannan said in view of the firm's good record he would dismiss the case under the Probation of Offenders Act, the defendants agreeing to put £3 3s. in the poor box and pay the costs and expenses, which amounted to £9 7s., a total of £12 10s.

**Dangerous Drugs Acts.**—At the West London Police Court, on January 7, Mr. P. J. Bartlett, chemist and druggist, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, appeared in answer to seven summonses, issued by Inspector Thornton of the Home Office, for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations. Mr. V. G. Harriss, for the defendant, pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Vincent Evans, prosecuting, said that four of the summonses were issued under Regulation 11, which laid down that every person authorised to supply drugs should keep a register in accordance with the form set out in the Schedules. Mr. Thornton went to the shop and asked to see the register. The defendant produced an old form of register, issued under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which did not come within the present Regulations. In that defendant had failed to record any of his purchases and had recorded only some of the supplies, and these were not in accordance with the Regulations. The defendant kept a prescription-book, but that was not as required. It was laid down that "dangerous" drugs should be kept in a locked receptacle, in charge of a responsible person, and when Mr. Thornton asked to see the stock of "dangerous" drugs he found some in a cupboard in which the key was in the lock. The more dangerous forms of drugs were found loosely thrown into an unlocked drawer, and liquids were kept in bottles on shelves at the rear of the shop. Two unqualified assistants had access to the drawer behind the counter and to the drugs on the shelves. They could also have got to the receptacle. There was nothing whatever against the defendant previously. Mr. Harriss urged, in mitigation, that his client's business was not what was ordinarily understood as a chemist's business. Defendant dealt only with doctors and a few customers who were known to him personally. He was surprised to learn that his prescription-book was inaccurate. With regard to the drugs not being locked up, the defendant was on the premises himself and was the actual dispenser. The offence was a technical one. The magistrate imposed a fine of £10, with £3 3s. costs, on the summons for not keeping the drugs locked up, and £2 each on the other six summonses, a total of £25 3s.

## New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

QUEEN STREET DRUG STORE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on a drug store business. Eric B. Pattinson, 56 King Street, Aspatria, Cumberland, director.

ST. MARY'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Chas. G. Horman, 60 Westbourne Grove, W.2, director.

DAYER-SMITH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £400. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of creams, lotions, skin foods, etc. R.O.: 14 Pollen Street, Maddox Street, W.1.

ROWAND & CO. (1935), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 16-17 Wolstenholme Square, Liverpool.

PETER McDougall (KIRN), LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, dealers in mineral, aerated and other liquors, etc. R.O.: Helena Place, Kirn.

P. K. MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in cosmetics, perfumes, chemicals, etc. R.O.: Empire House, 68 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

CAMDEN HYGIENIC STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by G. Hull at 2 Brecknock Road, N.7, as the Camden Hygienic Stores. R.O.: 2 Brecknock Road, N.7.

JOHN R. HIRD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire a concession as sale distributors for Great Britain of porous self-sealing bandages from J. R. Hird of 177 Fleet Street, E.C.

COFFEY & CLUNE PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. James Clune, The Priory, North Strand, Limerick, registered druggist, director.

KATALIK, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of distillers and producers of all solid, liquid and gaseous substances from coal and bituminous substances, etc. R.O.: Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

SPRING FOAM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes and essences, soaps, toilet preparations, etc. Solicitor: W. A. Robinson, 253 Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

MERSAL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of chemical products, by-products, medicines, drugs, etc. Horace R. Edwards, Holly Hurst, Riddings, Devizes, chairman.

C. & G. KEARSLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,728. Objects: To carry on the business of C. & G. Kearsley, to adopt an agreement with Reginald K. Faija and others, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 52-53 Cheapside, E.C.2.

GEORGE WHITNEY & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £250. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in perfumery, essences, soap and other toilet articles, medicines, and drugs, etc. George A. Whitney, 204 Pinner Road, Harrow, director.

LETRAX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of producers, refiners and merchants of cod-liver oil emulsion for animals and animal medicines, etc. Gordon H. Taylor, "St. Gerrards," Spinney Hill, Addlestone, Surrey, secretary. The first directors are not named.

BLANCHARD, MARTIN & SIMMONDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £22,000. Objects: To acquire the undertakings of Blanchard, Simmonds, Ltd., and Ebenez. Martin, Perren & Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of drysalters, soap boilers, manufacturers of cleaning, bleaching and dyeing materials, etc. Solicitors: Goulden Mesquita & Co., Mark Lane Station Buildings, Byward Street, E.C.3.

## Private Arrangements

**M. Radnan, Ltd.**, Manchester, wholesale toilet requisites and sundries dealers, etc. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, when it was reported that on August 31 last Mr. J. Frith, C.A., 9 Albert Square, Manchester, was appointed receiver. A statement of affairs which had been prepared showed liabilities of £4,228 4s. 6d. The assets totalled £1,826 13s. 1d., or a deficiency of £2,401 11s. 5d. The debenture was issued in December 1934, and the amount outstanding was £2,212 1s. 3d. It was decided that a committee should be appointed to investigate the position and report to the creditors by circular with their recommendations.

**Charles E. Tomes**, 32 Alderney Road, London, E., chemist and druggist. A meeting of the creditors was held recently at the offices of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., when a statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities of £318 17s. 9d. The assets totalled £306 11s. After allowing £8 12s. 1d. for preferential claims the net assets were £295 18s. 2d., or a deficiency of £22 19s. 7d. It was stated that the debtor commenced trading on his own account in 1927, when he purchased an existing business at the above address. The turnover had averaged £1,100 per annum. The debtor was desirous of continuing the business and paying 20s. in the £, but owing to the fact that several creditors had commenced proceedings a deed of assignment had been executed. It was resolved that the deed of assignment already executed in favour of Mr. Parkin S. Booth should be confirmed. A committee was also appointed. In a circular which has been issued to the creditors the trustee states: "I am of opinion that if time is allowed the debtor he will eventually be able to discharge his liabilities in full, and with this end in view the business is being continued under my supervision, and any order you may receive should bear my written confirmation prior to being executed, but I think it more advisable that all transactions should be on a cash basis."

## Bankruptcy Report

**Re Jonathan Wentworth Bell**, Quarr Stables, Quarr House, Sway, Hants, formerly carrying on business under the style of Radico Remedies, 4 Avenue Chambers, Bloomsbury Square; 12 or 13 Sicilian Avenue, Bloomsbury Square; 15 Brompton Arcade; and 28 Buckingham Palace Road; all London, herbalist. The public examination was continued at the Court House, Southampton, recently. According to the statement of affairs filed there were gross liabilities of £1,443 13s. 3d., and a similar deficiency. Debtor said that for a time he carried on business abroad, and when he came to London commenced trading as a herbalist at various addresses under the style of Radico Remedies. One of the shops was taken over by a limited company, whose operations, however, were not successful. Debtor sold his interest in the concern to a co-director, and with the proceeds he discharged certain of his debts. He continued the business at Buckingham Palace Road for a time, but later closed down, and afterwards practised as a consulting herbalist in the West End of London. He was questioned regarding the businesses which he had conducted from the various addresses, and also in respect of money lent, and the examination was formally adjourned.

## Gazette

## Partnership Dissolved

AUGER, A. A., and BRILL, A. L., 121 Manchester Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, manufacturing and wholesale chemists, under the style of Rex Cosmetic Co.

## Bankruptcy Acts

## RECEIVING ORDER

SOLOMIDES, Z., 30 Connaught Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.14, chemical manufacturer.

## Stock Exchange Prices

£1 shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31, 1934	Nov. 29, 1935	Dec. 31, 1935
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord. ...	21 3	23 9	23 9
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord. ...	23 9	26 3	26 3
Deferred £1 ...	8 3	9 6	9 0
" Aspro, Ltd. ...	—	20 0	20 0
Ayrton Saunders & Co. 7½% Pref. ...	19 6	25 0	23 6
Beechams Pills, Deferred 5s. shares ...	26 6	35 0	39 9
Benger's Food, Ord. ...	43 6	40 6	40 6
Benzol & By Products cum. part. Pref. ...	2 6	1 6	1 9
Berger (Lewis) & Sons, Ord. ...	41 3	65 0	66 3
Blundell Spence & Co. ...	19 0	17 6	18 0
Boake (A.) Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. ...	21 3	20 0	20 0
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. 5s. shares ...	46 0	48 9	49 0
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord. ...	31 0	32 3	32 0
Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Pref. ...	28 9	29 0	28 10½
Borax Consol., Dfd. Ord. ...	11 6	17 6	20 9
Bovril, Ord. ...	29 9	26 0	27 3
Defd. ...	17 9	18 0	18 1½
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares ...	3 1½	3 0	3 1½
British Drug Houses, The, Ord. ...	19 3	18 9	18 0
British Glues & Chemicals, 4s. Ord. ...	4 0	10½	7 7½
British Oil and Cake Mills, Prefd. Ord. ...	45 0	49 0	48 9
British Oxygen, Ord. ...	84 0	110 6	113 9
British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref. ...	3 0	3 0	3 0
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ord. ...	22 0	19 9	19 6
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ...	105 0	110 0	108 9
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. ...	5 6	3 0	3 3
Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ord. ...	35 0	36 3	38 9
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref. ...	39 0	31 9	31 9
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. ...	6 3	5 9	5 10½
" 7½% Pref. ...	27 6	26 6	26 6
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value) ...	81 3½	\$162	\$158
Eno Propriet'y, Ord. 5s. ...	12 0	9 9	9 6
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. shares	2 9	4 3	4 3
" 6% cum. part. Pref. ...	5 9	7 6	7 6
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. ...	26 6	25 0	25 0
Galloway (P. H.), Ord. 2s. ...	3 9	3 6	3 7½
" 7½% Cum. Pref. ...	27 0	27 0	26 0
Genatosan, Ltd., 1s. ...	5 6	7 3	7 6
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref. ...	30 6	29 6	29 6
Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen) Ord. ...	49 9	56 9	57 6
Grout & Co., Ord. ...	19 3	26 3	25 0
Hodders, Ord. 1s. ...	0 6	0 6	0 4½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord. ...	27 6	24 9	26 3
" 6% Pref. ...	25 0	26 3	26 3
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref. ...	34 1½	33 6	33 9
" Ord. ...	37 3	37 0	37 0
" Defd. 10s. ...	9 7½	8 10½	9 0
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref. ...	16 9	8 9	8 6
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. ...	3 9	2 6	3 0
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. ...	95 0	97 6	101 3
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. ...	104 6	117 6	116 3
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. ...	32 0	32 0	32 3
" 8% Pref. ...	33 0	33 3	33 6
" 20% Prefd. Ord. £1 ...	75 6	78 6	77 6
Lewis & Burrows, Ord. ...	27 6	21 3	21 3
" 6% Pref. ...	22 6	21 0	21 3
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ...	£11 4½	£14 4½	£14 2
Macleans 6% Red. Pref. ...	—	21 3	21 3
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. ...	1 3	1 3	1 0
Nathan, J. (Glaxo), 7% Pref. ...	25 6	23 6	24 6
" 8% Prefd. 10s. ...	12 6	15 0	15 0
" Ord. 1s. ...	2 6	4 3	5 0
Pears (A. & F.), 5% Deb. £100 ...	£110	£112	£112
Reckitt & Sons, Ord. ...	115 3	116 3	115 0
Salt Union, Ord. ...	38 9	42 6	44 6
Sangers, Ord. 5s. ...	22 0	23 6	23 3
" Sanitas," Thc. Co., 9% Pref. ...	31 9	32 0	32 6
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref. ...	29 0	30 9	30 0
Smith (Stephen) & Co., Ord. 5s. ...	12 9	12 0	12 9
Spratt's Patent, Ord. ...	71 9	72 6	76 0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref. ...	26 3	26 3	26 3
United Glass Bottle Man., Ord. ...	—	44 3	44 9
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. ...	27 9	28 0	27 0
Virol, Ltd., Ord. ...	26 3	28 9	28 9
" 7% Pref. ...	26 0	25 6	25 6
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. ...	22 0	20 4½	21 0
White (Timothy) & Taylors, 7½% Pref. Ord. 5s. ...	31 0	30 3	30 2
" Woodlands Chemists, Ord. 5s. ...	21 9	23 0	22 6
Wright, Layman & Umney (1932), 7% cum. Pref. ...	—	4 0	2 9
Yorkshire Indigo & Col. Dyers, 5s. Ord. ...	25 0	22 6	22 6
"	0 9	0 3	0 3

## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

### Local Reports

#### ENGLAND AND WALES

**Bournemouth.**—At the recent annual meeting of the Bournemouth Insurance Committee, it was stated that seventy-five chemists and ninety shops were on the panel. The number of prescriptions issued in 1934 had been 151,670, at an average cost of 8.64d. per prescription.

**Bury.**—At the annual meeting, held recently, of the Bury (Lancs) Borough Insurance Committee, it was reported that during the year thirteen tests had been made, and were satisfactory. The report said, "If nothing more, such tests demonstrated that the quantity and quality of drugs supplied to insured persons in this area reached the highest standards in pharmaceutical dispensing." During the year 139,491 prescriptions were issued and the average cost was 8d.

**Croydon.**—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee of the Croydon Insurance Committee reported having investigated an error in dispensing medicine by a panel chemist recently. The analyst's report showed that three ingredients had been made up to twice the amount prescribed, and the chemist, in admitting the error, said that the matter had caused him grave concern, and he explained that he had miscalculated the amount of the ingredients. The subcommittee considered that, as it was a matter of carelessness, the chemist concerned should be censured, and that a sum of money should be withheld from his remuneration. The recommendation was adopted.

**Herefordshire.**—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee of the Insurance Committee reported at a recent meeting inaccuracies in the dispensing of two test prescriptions. It was decided that one of the chemists concerned should be cautioned, and that in the other case the Minister of Health should be asked to withhold the sum of £2.

#### SCOTLAND

**Caithness.**—At a meeting of the Caithness Insurance Committee held in Wick recently, a member pointed out that for the county the chemists' accounts amounted to an average of only £5 per chemist per month. On the subject of the testing of prescriptions, it was stated that the cost per prescription was £1 1s. plus the value of a bandage sent for analysis. A member thought this extravagance was quite unnecessary, as he was sure the insured were being treated in Caithness as well as private patients. The results of the tests, he said, proved this, and he thought that in future the taking of tests should be left to the discretion of the Committee. A motion that the secretary should be instructed to write the Department to this effect was agreed to.

**Stirling.**—Conflicting views as to the necessity of the drug tests carried through under the National Health Insurance scheme were expressed at a meeting of the Stirling Burgh Insurance Committee. The clerk reported that the six test samples taken from chemists during the year had been found in order, and consequently no further action was required. Since 1928 there had been only one case in which the sample did not pass the analysis. The cost amounted to about £8 each year. Mr. John Skinner, the chemists' representative on the Committee, said he thought this was an extraordinary waste of money. In all these years they had only caught one man making a slight mistake. Other people could make as many mistakes as they liked, and there were no tests. "I think it is a very humiliating thing that chemists should be subjected to this," he added. The requirement was not, as a councillor had suggested, included in the Act. He thought a change was coming, and "not before time." The chairman said he thought the drug tests were quite a good thing. He had heard the public, discussing health insurance matters, say, "Oh, we will get any old kind of medicine." The drug-testing reports helped to prove that the drugs the chemists used were first-class.

## Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Year-Book," 1936, p. 323.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 18, 1935.)

- "PERMAPLASTIC"; for all goods (1). By Permastic, Ltd., 20 King's Road, New Haw, Nr. Addlestone, Surrey. 563,863.
- "KOLUX"; for chemicals (1), for scientific instruments, etc. (8), and for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Rossi & Lavarello, S.D.R.L., Corrientes 678, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. 563,990/991/992. (Associated.)
- "SCAMPO"; for liquid preparations for preventing fouling of buildings, etc., by animals (2). By Conway, Robertson & Co., 22 Montgomerie Street, Girvan. 564,022.
- Design of globe on circle, with words "GEORGE EADE LIMITED"; for pills and anodynes for human use (3). By G. Eade, Ltd., 232 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1. 561,619. (Associated.)
- "UBA"; for medicinal bacterial antigens (3). By Eli Lilly & Co., 740 South Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. 562,116.
- "KOKIL"; for medicated powder for colds (3). By R. Arnold, 23 Alliance Avenue, Cliftonville, Belfast, N. Ireland. 562,984.
- "Bi-RAY HEAD POWDERS" with design of rays; for headache powders (3). By M. C. Scott, High Street, Errol, Perthshire. 562,903.
- "TROIKA"; for goods (3) excluding soap. By Paul Peter Mühlens, Glockengasse 26, Köln am Rhein, Germany. 563,244. (Associated.)
- "KILBLIN"; for preparations for treatment of chilblains (3). By Bates & Farmer, Ltd., 146 Ladbroke Grove, London, W.10. 563,297.
- "LITTLE KAFFIRS MENTHOL & LICORICE PELLETS FOR THE FAMILY CHEST" with design of two Kaffirs. ("Little Kaffirs" disclaimed); for medicated lozenges (3). By Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., Ltd., Reform Works, Wellington Road, Dudley, Worcs. 564,122.
- "MORNING PRIDE"; for shaving cream (48). By Fairy Dyes, Ltd., 57 Trossachs Street, Glasgow, N.W. 560,268. (Associated.)
- "PROJETS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Worth, S.A., 7 rue de la Paix, Paris. 562,753.
- Circular design; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The County Chemical Co., Ltd., North Circular Road, Park Royal, London, N.W.10. 564,570.
- "GLYNTEX"; for pads containing a preparation for preventing condensation on glass, etc. (50). By P. Horowitz, 100 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. 564,063.

#### APPLICATION AMENDMENT

The specification for "TAN-KIS" in Class 48 No. 561,031, by Topax, Ltd., has been amended to "Preparations (not medicated) for application to sunburnt skin, and preparations for application to the skin for the purpose of obtaining a sunburnt appearance, all being toilet articles."

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 27, 1935.)

- "LUTOCINE"; for medicated veterinary preparations (2). By "Chinoín" Gyógyszer és Vegyészeti Termékek Gyára Részvénnytársaság, To-utcza 1 and 3, Újpest, Nr. Budapest, Hungary. 563,230.
- "IDIOSIS"; for medicated preparations for poultry (2). By Chapman & Son (Grimsby), Ltd., 235-237 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby. 563,282.
- "ATIFPE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31-34 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 562,573. (Associated.)
- "EXTEX"; for ointment for eczema (3). By J. W. Ross, 9 Old Hall Lane, Rhodes, Manchester. 563,235.
- "SUN-SAL"; for medicinal chemicals excluding soap (3). By C. J. Schofield, Ltd., Ashton New Road, Clayton, Manchester. 563,779.
- "ENTROMED" and "TELOBSTIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Tell, Windscheidstrasse 18, Berlin-Charlottenburg 5, Germany. 564,597/601.
- "CHOLECYSMON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Sächsisches Serumwerk A.G., 40 Zirkusstrasse, Dresden-A.1, Germany. 564,613.
- "CALCIVITA"; for medicinal chemicals containing calcium (3). By R. Ferber, Ltd., Carlton Works, Asylum Road, London, S.E.15. 564,675.
- "DRAPOS"; for medicated toilet paper (3). By St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., 34 St. Andrew Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17. 564,768.



## The Legendary Origin of Glass

Fire, but no stones on which to stand their crock !  
 Why not fetch natron from their trading stock ?  
 Sand, ash and natron fuse, to yield a mass  
 Of crude, impure but veritable GLASS.

*[According to Pliny, Phœnician sailors landing on the shores of the Belus river (Palestine), wishing to cook their midday meal, supported their cooking vessel on lumps of natron (native sesquicarbonate of soda). In the heat of the fire, reaction took place between natron, wood-ash and sand, resulting in the formation of glass.]*



## Glass in the Pharmacy

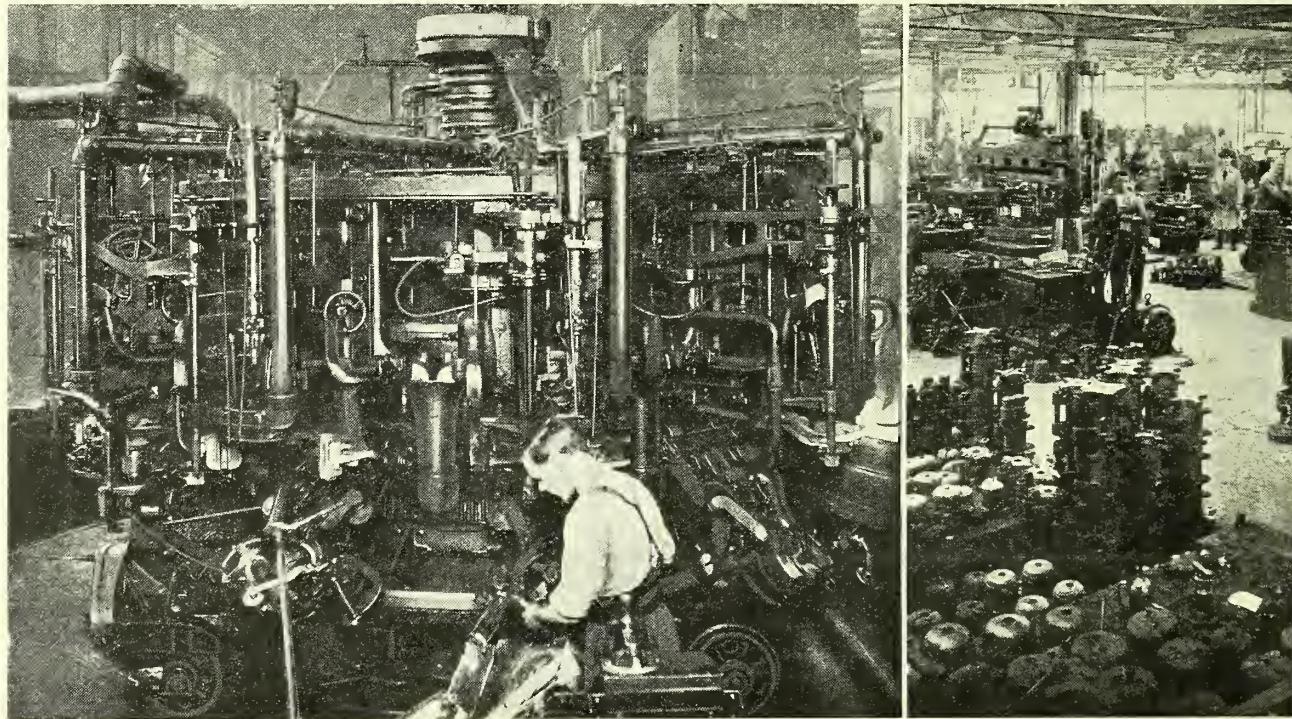
A knowledge of the various properties of glass is often valuable and occasionally indispensable to the pharmacist. Glass is prominent in the pharmacy in containers, vessels and lenses. Variations arising from physical and chemical modifications in the manufacture of bottles; and of optical, laboratory and "safety" glass are here dealt with.

THE "Journal of the Franklin Institute" (220, V, 539) contains an article on "Glass: An Indispensable Factor in Modern Civilisation" by Alexander Silverman, Sc.D. Some extracts are given below.

### Bottles

Originally hollow glass objects were blown from a gather of glass on a pipe about the size of a billiard cue, the wide end of which was introduced into the vessel containing the molten glass. Then came air compressors, and instead of using lung power entirely, the gather for larger bottles was made by hand, partially blown by mouth and then fully inflated by attaching

index of refraction resulted, with a brilliant play of light. The unpleasant, high-pitched ring of lime glass gave way to a rich, low resonance in the lead glass. This combination of properties, which pleased the eye and the ear, made flint glass popular for the finer drinking glasses, punch bowls, etc. Most optical systems utilise both crown and flint glass, the one compensating against the production of colour fringes coming through lenses of the other type. A suitable combination of crown and flint can practically eliminate colour fringes. In addition to the lime and lead glasses, whose index of refraction is quite different, the latter property can be altered almost at will by suitable variation of chemicals employed in the batch or mixture of raw materials for producing the glass.



Left: An Owens bottle-making machine in use. Right: A bottle-mould shop of the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd.

a hose from a compressed air line. In 1899, Michael J. Owens started a series of experiments, resulting in the production of a finished bottle by mechanical means. Later, the single implement evolved into a machine which in some instances had as many as twenty-four gathering and blowing arms which travelled continuously over the molten glass, sucking it up successively. In one of the modern machines there are six openings in a single mould, so that six bottles can be blown by a single unit. The machines have been so modified that they can be utilised also for the manufacture of tumblers, etc.

### Flint and Optical Glass

All articles to which previous reference has been made consisted of common lime glass made as already indicated. In 1620, England gave the world lead-potash glass, then called *flint glass* because a pure variety of flint was employed instead of sand, while the lime product had been known as *crown glass*. With the introduction of lead and potash, a higher

Twenty-five or so new chemical ingredients have in recent years been added to the list. Important among them are barium and boron.

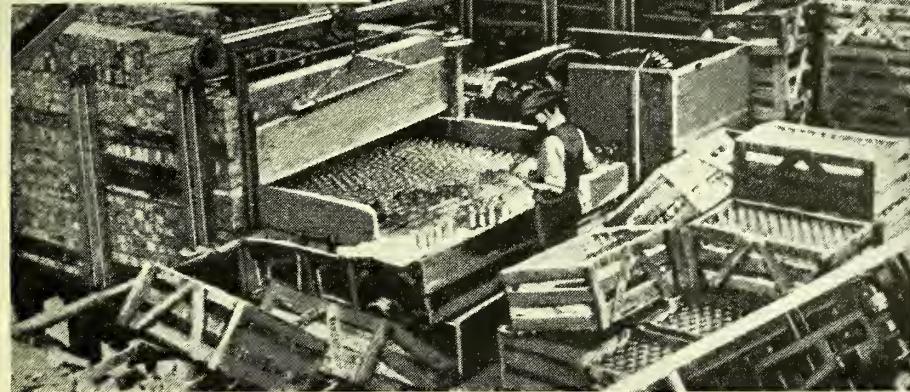
Optical glass is made in a variety of ways. It may be melted in closed pots which are afterwards removed from the furnace and allowed to cool slowly. The various fragments are then sorted and utilised according to size and perfection. In the newer procedure, the glass is stirred mechanically to ensure greater freedom from imperfections and the molten product is poured into moulds of various sizes.

Ordinary magnifying, camera and spectacle lenses are made, some by direct pressing, followed by grinding and polishing, and others by rolling the glass into a plate, cutting into small sections and either melting in moulds or grinding and polishing. There are special glasses for transmitting or absorbing certain radiations. They include types for the transmission of ultra-violet light in special lighting units; x-ray apparatus; goggle glasses; and a glass containing nickel oxide that transmits ultra-violet but absorbs invisible light.

### Laboratory Glass

Laboratory glass and over-ware have a low thermal expansion and high resistance to mechanical shock, due to richness in boric acid and silica and poorness in chemicals causing high expansion. Glass tubing is now manufactured mechanically. In one machine, the glass flows from the melting tank through

*Bottles being put through the annealing process at United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd.*



a spout on to an inclined rotating fireclay cylinder. An iron pipe is attached to the upper end of the cylinder. As the hot cylinder rotates and the glass flows upon it, gravitation naturally carries it to the lower end, and as soon as it flows around the open bottom and runs together, air starts the bubble. An implement is attached to this bubble, which is carried away mechanically, and as the glass is flowing constantly and the air is being introduced also, the bubble is drawn out as long as the mechanism operates.

Tubing is made from a bubble. If glass is drawn from a rod instead of a bubble, or is taken directly from the tanks and pulled away continually, fine threads form. These are gathered on rotating wheels with concave rims and constitute what is known as spun glass or glass wool.

### "Safety" Glass

"Safety" glass consists of a reinforced plate glass. At first a wire netting with 1-in. meshes was embedded between two layers of glass which were passed through rollers. After some years, cementing two or more layers was thought of. A variety of plastic materials in sheets are laid between two or more plates of glass which are firmly pressed together in such a way as to exclude air bubbles. This is the laminated glass used in windscreens. In greater thicknesses it is virtually bullet-proof. The safety value of laminated glass lies in the fact that when it breaks, instead of flying in large sharp pieces which might produce serious injuries, it merely shatters and the particles are held by the plastic bond. In a recent development the bond itself is flexible, so that in case of accident, if one happens to strike the windshield, the glass not only cracks and adheres to the plastic, but the plastic layer "gives" and lessens the shock. The very latest development eliminates the use of reinforcing materials.

### "Case-hardened" Glass

The plates are heated after grinding and polishing and are then subjected to a uniformly applied and well-controlled stream of cold air which chills the surface, producing a case-hardening effect. Prior to the use of air, similar plates were produced by dipping into cold oil and chilling the surface uniformly. If these plates break, they shatter into thousands of tiny fragments instead of forming the larger pieces which might produce more serious accidents. Heat-tempered plate glass has another interesting property. It bends to an appreciable extent without breakage and has even been employed

for diving boards in some swimming pools. Case-hardened glass shatters if the surface is scratched.

### Coloured Glass

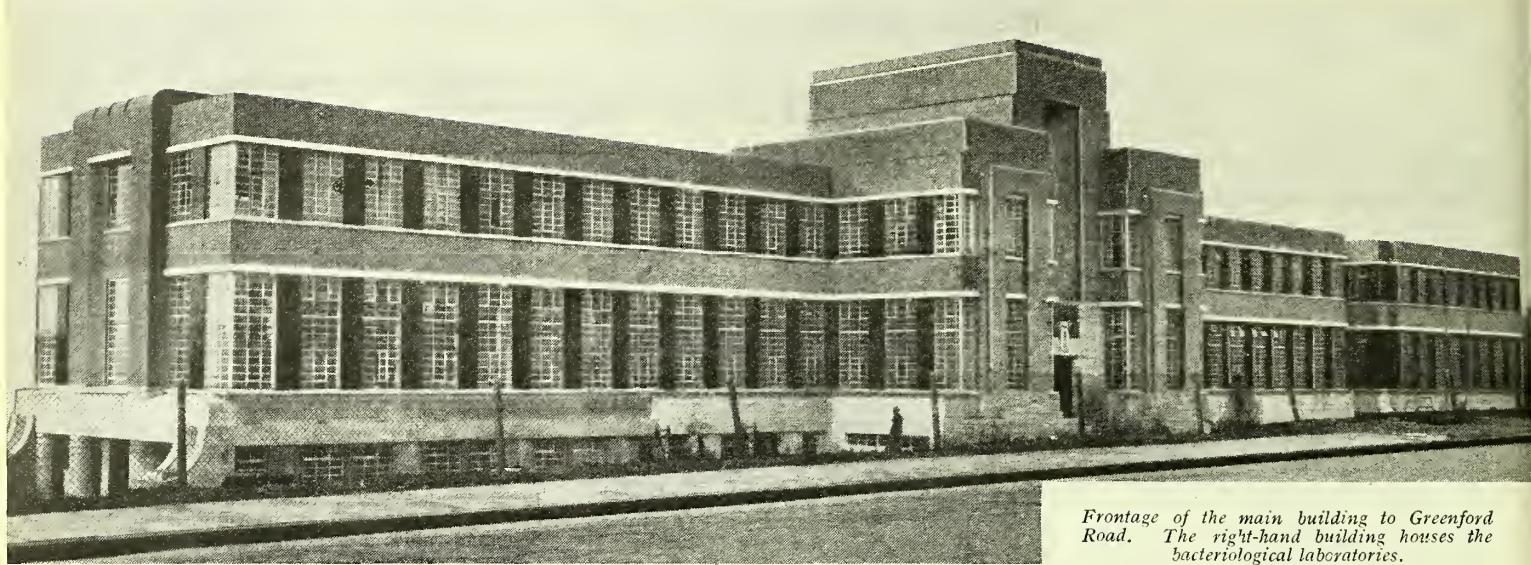
In coloured glasses the reds were first produced by the use of copper compounds. The copper glass, when made under suitable conditions, comes from the pot as amber, and upon reheating develops the red colour. Gold compounds were later employed. These also produced a yellow to amber colour, which upon reheating developed a pigeon-blood ruby, rich in pink. Here the colour is due to very small particles of gold which absorb practically all light except red. The newer reds owe their colour to the element selenium, which again produces an amber glass and on reheating is converted to the ruby. Selenium rubies possess the advantage that the colour is uniform with varying thickness and the amount of light transmitted is high. They are ideal, therefore, for traffic signals. While the copper reds can be produced in lime or lead glasses, the selenium colour requires a batch fairly rich in zinc oxide, and in addition to the selenium one must employ cadmium sulphide and other chemicals. If one uses a lime potash batch, selenium alone will yield a pink colour; with cadmium sulphide in

a soda lime glass, the colour is orange. Amber glass is obtained through the use of charcoal, with sulphur or sulphur compounds. Yellows result in a variety of foundation batches through the use of silver or uranium compounds. The silver yellows are a true canary colour, while the uranium glasses have a peculiar greenish fluorescence. Agents which produce green shades include iron, whose colour is obvious when we look through a piece of window glass edge-wise. This green colour is one which manufacturers avoid in the finer types of glass, either through the purchase of specially pure raw materials or the introduction of decolorizing agents. Chromium compounds yield olive-green glasses. With black oxide of copper, under oxidising conditions, one may obtain shades varying from a light sky-blue to a medium tone. Cobalt compounds give us the rich, deep royal blues. By proper apportionment of these substances which produce greens and blues, one can obtain almost any intermediate shade. The amethyst colour results from the use of manganese dioxide, and the newer wisteria from the introduction of neodymium compounds into the glass batch. With the use of a sufficient quantity of either manganese or neodymium compounds, purples result, and these are even produced at times through the use of gold. Most black glasses that are on the market are not really black, for if you look through them at an intense light source they appear purple. The blacks, therefore, result when chemicals which produce colours like the manganese amethyst or the cobalt blue are used in sufficient quantity. Opal and alabaster glasses are chiefly manufactured through the introduction of aluminium and fluorine compounds into the batch. They may have the ordinary opalescent, alabaster, or white appearance, or they may be coloured with any of the substances mentioned for the production of the special colours. Control of the amount of colouring agent added will result in the production of almost any tint.

### Plate-Glass

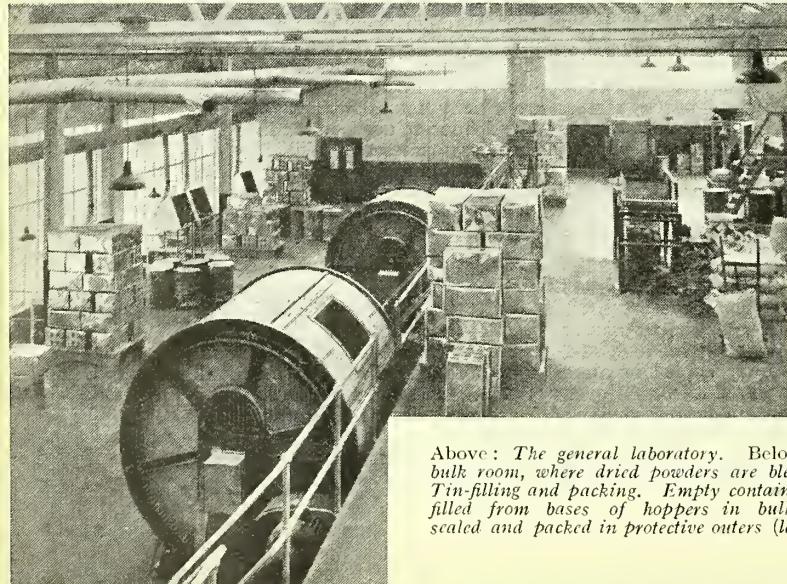
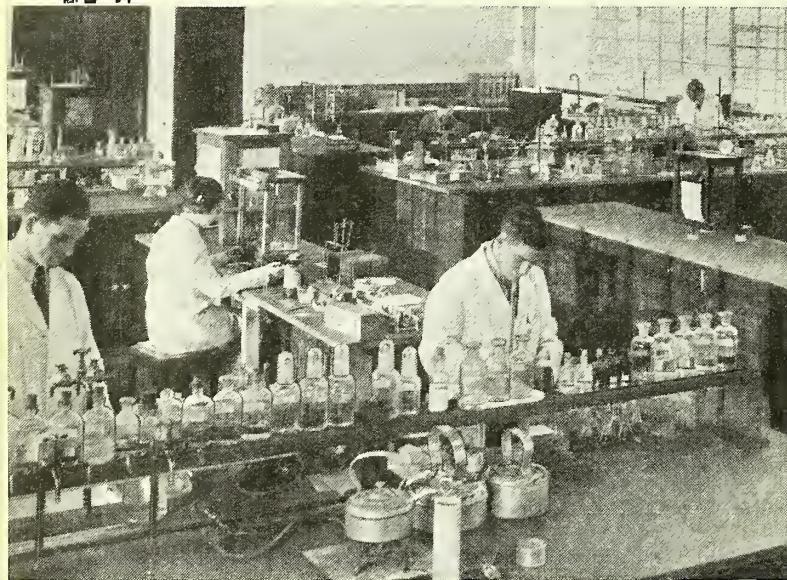
Plate-glass was invented in 1688. Glass was melted in open pots or crucibles and poured on to steel tables. A large steel roller was drawn over the molten glass and the plate formed was slowly cooled or annealed to avoid strains. On removal from the annealing furnaces, the plates were embedded in plaster, on large circular tables and the surface ground level by sand or controlled mechanically.

In more recent methods the molten glass passes between rotating cylinders in a continuous process.



Frontage of the main building to Greenford Road. The right-hand building houses the bacteriological laboratories.

## Glaxo's New Home at Greenford



Above: The general laboratory. Below, left: The bulk room, where dried powders are blended; right: Tin-filling and packing. Empty containers (rear) are filled from bases of hoppers in bulkroom above, scaled and packed in protective outers (left of picture).

THE removal of the Glaxo headquarters from Osnaburgh Street, London, N.W.1, to the spacious new premises at Greenford has effected several obvious advantages. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., has emerged as a separate limited company. Scattered units have been centralised. Cramped departments have been given ample space and new, promising departments accommodated.

The manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities claims a much larger share of the new premises than of the old. The introduction, in 1924, of Ostelin Vitamin D paved the way to the manufacture of further vitamin preparations. Other pharmaceutical and, later, bacteriological products followed, culminating in the present expansion of premises. The task of transferring machinery, laboratory apparatus and office equipment, apart from a few departments installed in the late autumn, was entirely completed during Christmas week.

### Site and Buildings

On a fifteen-acre site a handsome group of buildings, designed by Wallis Gilbert & Partners, has been erected. To the Greenford Road the main group presents a long double row of windows, the upper inflected to the lower, ranged between strata of white concrete and brick and separated by piers of black vitriolite. Wide



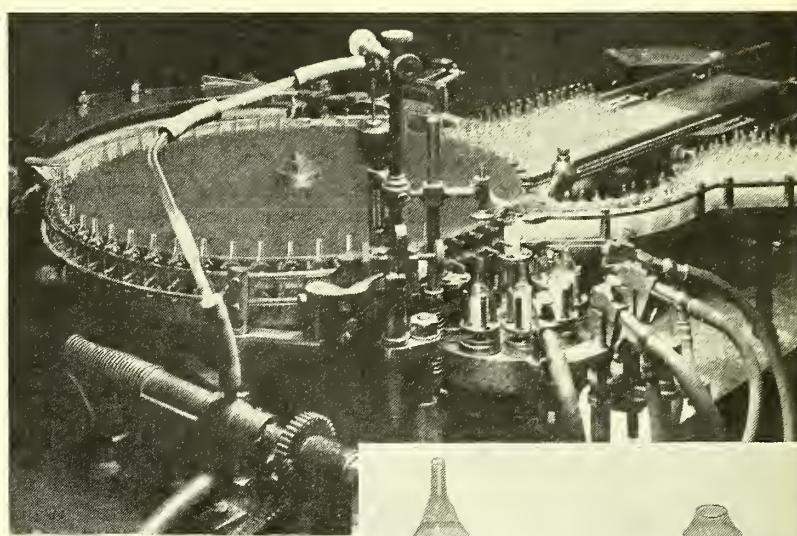
steps lead to the main entrance, set in a squat tower rising between two lesser vertical features. This frontage may be regarded as one limb of a capital H to whose crosspiece, on the ground level, all productive activities converge. Factory departments are mainly in the far limb, offices in the near, and general laboratories centrally above. The bacteriological department is housed in a separate building extending the near limb but joined to it only by a first-floor bridge. At the rear the main building is almost contiguous, at one corner, to the Grand Junction Canal, from barges on which certain raw materials are unloaded by endless conveyor direct into the storage rooms.

### Tour of Works

A tour of the premises by a *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* representative, in the company of Mr. E. Preston, assistant general manager, and Mr. James, his technical assistant, commenced at the general laboratory. Here routine testing is carried out. Accommodation is ample for as many as twenty chemists, and advantages such as vacuum "on tap" at each bench are incorporated. In the optics room, adjoining, a spectograph photometer, employed in the most recent method of testing vitamin A, and an air-damping balance, giving extremely rapid and minutely accurate readings, are among many delicate instruments to be seen. Beyond, in the bulk room, dried milks and other powdered preparations are blended in giant drums at one level, drawn off and transferred, at a lower level, to hoppers leading direct to measuring and tin-filling machines on the floor below. On both floors overhead ventilating fans remove atmospheric dust. Soft gelatin capsules are made, stamped out at 1 to 1½ ton per square inch pressure, air-dried and graded in a first-floor room. Grading is by size, those above and below a certain optimum being discarded. Ampoules are made in a ground-floor room, where a machine, unique in this country, prints, fills and seals previously sterilised ampoules. Special ampoules are employed which, in use, are cleanly severed along an ingenious cleavage-line at a touch from a match-like file provided.

### Developments in Bacteriology

Over the bridge, many hundreds of pure-bred Wistar rats form a main feature of the bacteriological laboratories. It was interesting to learn that breeding was carried out here, not merely for the requirements of Glaxo Laboratories, but for sale to many near and distant buyers, this being the sole source of supply in Great Britain for rats of the Wistar strain. The media and incubating rooms were inspected and the opportunity taken to compare the recently introduced "Dissolved Vaccines GL" with the more familiar cloudy suspensions of vaccines. It is understood that this innovation followed on prolonged research by the chief bacteriologist into the use of derivatives of lrolol for this purpose. The visit terminated with an excellent two-course lunch in the canteen, looking out on to what will one day be gardens and playing fields. Pharmacists who would be interested to view the laboratories may do so by arrangement; written application should be made to Mr. E. Preston at Greenford.

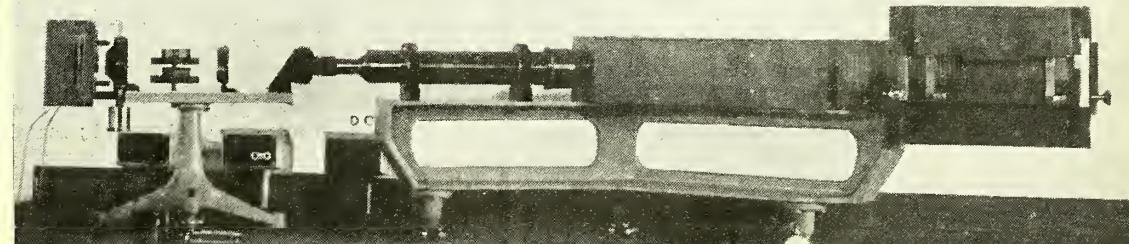


Above: Sterile ampoules, printed (centre, back); filled (centre, front) and sealed in one machine. Inset: The "cleavage-line" before and after severing.

Below: Rat dict-testing room.



Left: Incubation chamber, with insulated door. Below: Spectrograph-photometer used for Vitamin-A testing.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

## Council Meeting

THE unsatisfactory character of the teaching in some secondary schools was the subject of comment at the January meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on January 8. The president (Mr. E. Saville Peck) occupied the chair, and all the members were present with the exception of Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Mr. John Keall, both of whom sent apologies for absence. The president stated that Mr. Keall was suffering from influenza. Mr. Rowsell introduced the question of the teaching in secondary schools in proposing the adoption of the Education Committee's report. He pointed out that there were 1,600 of these schools in England alone. Some of the results from such schools had not been satisfactory, and it was now suggested that the Council should only approve those which desired to be approved for the teaching in connection with the Preliminary Scientific examination. The experiment of approving all the schools had not been a success. Dissatisfaction with the Poisons List and Rules was indicated at the private meeting on January 7.

### TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Among the business transacted by the Council on January 7 were the following items:—

A letter was received from the Civil Service Commission concerning the appointment of a pharmacist as an assistant dispenser in the General Post Office. The secretary was instructed to make representations with the object of securing that the titles of similar posts in the Government service should be amended to "pharmacist" and "senior pharmacist" in place of "assistant dispenser" and "dispenser."

The secretary reported the outcome of his negotiations with Colonial and Dominion pharmaceutical authorities for the fixing of a standard registration fee of £5 5s. The Council agreed that when next the by-laws were amended fees for registration of overseas applicants should be reduced to £5 5s.

The secretary reported that 957 applications had been received for the nine posts of inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. The Council made arrangements for the preparation of a short list and for the interview of selected candidates.

The Council considered the Poisons List and Rules as issued by the Home Secretary, and decided to ask him if he would be prepared to receive a deputation. In anticipation of a favourable reply, the following members of Council were appointed to form the deputation:—the president, vice-president and Messrs. A. R. Melhuish, P. F. Rowsell, E. H. Simmons and T. Guthrie.

### GREETINGS

THE PRESIDENT, at the outset of the meeting, extended seasonable greetings to the members of the Council, the staff and representatives of the Press, and they were heartily reciprocated. Greetings were also received from pharmaceutical organisations in various parts of the world, including Australia, Canada and Ireland.

### DEATHS

THE PRESIDENT made sympathetic reference to the deaths of Mr. Francis Ransom, of Hitchin, and Mr. Thomas Dunlop, of Newcastle-on-Tyne (formerly of Glasgow). Mr. Ransom's distinguished career (*C. & D.*, December 28, p. 753) was outlined. The Council decided to send suitable messages to the relatives in each case.

THE PRESIDENT said he was sure the Council would wish to congratulate Dr. Percival Hartley on the honour conferred upon him by the King.

### REGISTRATION ITEMS

Twenty-five persons were elected student-associates. The Council decided that twenty-four persons should be restored to the Register. The registrar reported that forty-eight persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

### CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from the clerk to the Privy Council forwarding the annual report of Professor Stockman on the Edinburgh examinations. The following extracts were read by the secretary:—

*Preliminary Scientific Examination.*—A "pass" of only 27 per cent. of the candidates must be regarded as unsatisfactory, and for some years past I have had to report it as always round about 30 per cent. This is lower than any other examination of the kind with which I am acquainted, and seems to suggest a disproportion between the teaching and the examining which merits inquiry by the Council of the Society.

*Chemist and Druggist Examination.*—The number of failures in pharmacy was again disappointingly large.

*Pharmaceutical Chemist Examination.*—The examination is of a high standard, but seems unnecessarily prolonged, if one holds the view that examinations should exist merely as tests of competency.

The report was referred to the North British Executive.

The secretary of the Chemical Society wrote stating that the Harrison memorial prize of the Society for 1935 had been awarded to Dr. Leslie Sutton. Dr. Sutton was a research student at Oxford.

### ORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Organisation Committee showed that as a result of personal visits paid by members of the Council to the officers, meetings had been arranged in several branches which had no meeting last year.

### BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of the Committee of this Fund showed that eighteen applications had been considered, and grants made, or now recommended, ranged from £20 to £117. Special contributions acknowledged included £82 4s. 8d. from the Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch, £70 from the Cheltenham Branch, £52 10s. from Sheffield Pharmacists, and £10 from the Newcastle and Northumberland Branch. Mr. ANTCLIFFE drew attention to these and other items, and his tributes were cordially endorsed by the Council. The Committee recommended that a Christmas gift of £5 be paid to each of the annuitants with the exception of those elected on December 4.

### WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of the Committee of this Fund stated two applications had been considered, and a grant of £26 made in one case, while another grant of £39 was now recommended.

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee showed that they had considered a suggested scheme for the formation of a representative body of teachers in schools of pharmacy to discuss matters affecting their work. While agreeing with the suggestion in principle, the Committee proposed certain amendments to the scheme and will further consider the matter. Other matters dealt with by the Committee included approval of full-time courses of instruction for the Preliminary Scientific examination at two institutions and approval of conditions for practical course of study under articles of pupilage in one hospital. Mr. Rowsell said the idea of the scheme for teachers was to enable them to get together once a year and meet certain members of the Council. He proposed bringing forward the full scheme at the next meeting of the Council.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that the receipts since the last meeting, including an adverse balance of £2,796 1s. 11d., amounted to £7,384 7s. 5d., comprising the following items:—Retention fees, £56 14s.; premises fees, £2,830 16s.; subscriptions, £51 19s. 6d.; College—School of Pharmacy, £17 10s. 1d.; College—Pharmacological Laboratories, £286 13s.; registration fees, £77 14s.; restoration fees, £7 17s. 6d.; examination fees, £4,092 18s.; penalties and expenses, £37 10s. 6d.; interest on investments, £6 4s. 2d.; rentals, £20; "Pharmaceutical Jour-

nal," £1,651 18s.; Pharmaceutical Press, £677 14s. 6d.; F.S.S.U. contributions, £15 17s. 7d.; refund by building fund of part cost of surveyor's charges, £300; branch grants cancelled, £44 14s.; sundries, £4 8s. 6d. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £7,539 5s. 6d., leaving an adverse balance of £154 18s. 1d. The balances on the other accounts were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £47 6s. 2d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £11 12s. 3d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £18 os. 9d.; Hills Orphan Fund, £39 3s. 1d.; Orphan Fund, £39 10s. 3d. Accounts amounting to £6,685 6s. 2d. were passed for payment, and the action of the

secretary in making payments amounting to £1,386 1s. 3d. was approved.

#### LAW COMMITTEE

The report of the Law Committee, presented by MR. BEARDSLEY, stated that in England and Wales, since the last report, 673 shops have been visited; of these, 434 were chemists' shops. At thirteen of the remaining shops visited certain infringements of the Pharmacy Acts were reported. In Scotland, since the last report, sixty chemists' shops have been visited, in all of which certificates were exhibited.

## Peppermint Oils

By Ernest J. Parry, D.Sc., F.I.C., and George Ferguson, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.I.C.

THE marked variations in the characters of peppermint oils due to climate and season, which are especially noticeable in American peppermint oil, make it a matter of interest to put on record the characters of a number of oils which we have examined, mostly during 1935. Every oil which is here recorded is believed to be absolutely true to description, and we have only selected those samples which we are substantially certain, from their source, are authentic.

We have had the opportunity of examining the oil distilled, from the same plantations in England, from the same plants or their offspring for the years 1927, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. The following are the characters of these oils, which show considerable variations. They are in each case marked A, other English oils being included in the table.

The variation in menthol in the English oils from the same plantation is high—from about 42 to 64 per cent.—and the menthone from 29 to 42 per cent. The six samples of Kenya are noteworthy in that the menthol is, in every case, very low, whilst esters are extremely high. These Kenya samples differ materially from samples which were examined in England a few years ago. The American samples show considerable variations, but there is no doubt that the new season's distillates are, in general, lower than usual in menthol.

#### ENGLISH OILS

	Sp. gr.	Ref. index	Rotation	Esters as methyl acetate	Total menthol	Menthone
A. 1927	...	0.9047	1.4621	—29° 10'	53	—
A. 1929	...	0.9046	1.4612	—26° 30'	52.9	—
A. 1930	...	0.9050	1.4618	—29° 10'	61	—
A. 1931	...	0.9038	1.4612	—28° 10'	4.3	54.9
A. 1932	...	0.9042	1.4617	—28°	—	—
A. 1932	...	0.9038	1.4614	—27° 30'	2.6	52.3
A. 1932	...	0.9094	1.4624	—28°	6.2	64.1
A. 1933	...	0.9026	1.4591	—24° 30'	2.3	42.4
A. 1933	...	0.9076	1.4643	—22° 50'	—	42.4
A. 1933	...	0.9037	1.4608	—27°	2.9	57.1
A. 1934	...	0.9037	1.4609	—26° 50'	2.8	57
A. 1935	...	0.9035	1.4611	—26° 10'	2.9	52
A. 1935	...	0.9045	1.4606	—25° 20'	3.1	52.1
B. 1935	...	0.9038	1.4637	—32°	9.1	60.1
C. 1935	...	0.9048	1.4630	—29°	5.3	55.3
D. 1935	...	0.9144	1.4621	—26°	10.1	56.3
E. 1935	...	0.9040	1.4603	—26°	3.1	52.2
F. 1935	...	0.9033	1.4610	—25° 30'	4.8	55.5
G. 1934	...	0.9109	1.4618	—24° 40'	10.1	53.7
H. 1933	...	0.9076	1.4603	—22° 50'	—	53.5
I. 1933	...	0.9041	1.4618	—30° 30'	4.3	64.9
J. 1933	...	0.9042	1.4625	—30° 40'	6.3	63.8
K. 1933	...	0.9022	1.4627	—29°	9.8	53.8

The following table comprises the results of analyses of American oils for the years 1934-35. The first fifteen samples were shipped after the date of possible shipment of the new crop, but some of them were probably part of the old crop oil left over, and so far we have met with no new crop oils with a lower menthol percentage than 46.8 per cent.:—

#### AMERICAN OILS

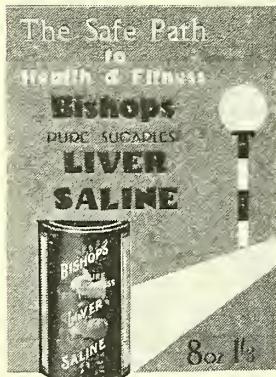
	Sp. gr.	Ref. index	Rotation at t°	Esters	Total menthol	Menthone
·9048	1.4615	—25° 40'	(17)	6.9	53.8	24.4
·9072	1.4636	—24°	(19)	4.9	48.9	26.7
·9048	1.4619	—23° 10'	(16)	5.1	46.8	29.5
·9046	1.4621	—24° 30'	(18)	4.7	47.2	30.8
·9041	1.4628	—28°	(18)	6.6	51.0	24.4
·9048	1.4610	—23° 30'	(18)	5.0	49.8	29.1
·9055	1.4605	—21° 40'	(18)	5.1	48.3	30.8
·9068	1.4630	—24°	(18)	6.6	53.7	24.5
·9087	1.4625	—24°	(18)	8.9	61.0	16.9
·9064	1.4623	—27° 40'	(18)	6.4	51.0	24.7
·9060	1.4624	—27° 30'	(18)	6.4	51.0	24.7
·9067	1.4619	—20°	(19)	7.0	51.0	25.4
·9072	1.4618	—24° 50'	(19)	7.3	50.0	27.2
·9171	1.4646	—24°	(18)	8.7	61.7	17.6
·9073	1.4621	—24° 50'	(21)	7.0	50.8	25.9
·9027	1.4612	—23° 20'	(17)	7.4	52.6	26.1
·9070	1.4620	—24° 30'	(20)	7.5	52.9	27.9
·9084	1.4627	—23° 40'	(22)	6.9	52.5	—
·9060	1.4610	—25° 40'	(26)	7.8	51.0	—
·9070	1.4611	—23° 10'	(25)	6.5	50.2	—
·9081	1.4615	—23° 30'	(25)	7.8	53.2	—
·9048	1.4630	—24° 30'	(21)	4.5	51.0	—
·9071	1.4621	—23° 30'	(18)	8.0	51.9	—
·9092	1.4618	—22° 30'	(18)	8.2	56.0	—
·9083	1.4618	—23° 20'	(15)	8.0	53.7	—
·9074	1.4614	—23° 20'	(19)	6.5	50.2	—
·9048	1.4613	—25°	(17)	7.0	49.5	—
·9089	1.4616	—22° 40'	(17)	8.3	56.3	—
·9089	1.4629	—22° 30'	(16)	7.8	52.3	—
·9067	1.4617	—23° 10'	(15)	6.9	51.4	—
·9092	1.4618	—22° 40'	(20)	9.3	52.2	—
·9075	1.4613	—23° 30'	(20)	7.1	51.9	—
·9114	1.4636	—19°	(20)	6.2	54.2	—
·9108	1.4615	—23° 50'	(17)	9.5	54.9	—
·9062	1.4608	—24° 30'	(19)	6.0	54.4	—
·9066	1.4601	—23° 40'	(19)	7.5	55.3	—
·9096	1.4627	—23° 40'	(19)	9.7	53.3	—
·9086	1.4623	—24° 40'	(19)	7.8	55.5	—
·9073	1.4622	—23° 30'	(19)	7.9	52.2	—
·9075	1.4627	—24° 10'	(20)	7.6	53.0	—
·9054	1.4623	—23° 50'	(20)	7.8	51.8	—
·9098	1.4631	—23° 10'	(18)	8.3	57.1	—
·9057	1.4624	—24°	(18)	6.7	52.4	—
·9088	1.4639	—24° 10'	(20)	6.3	55.5	—
·9107	1.4686	—32° 30'	(18)	5.8	50.6	—
·9245	1.4639	—21° 50'	(18)	11.0	59.0	—
·9084	1.4610	—23° 30'	(18)	7.2	52.5	—
·9045	1.4612	—25° 20'	(22)	7.1	51.6	—
·9046	1.4617	—24° 50'	(22)	7.5	52.9	—
·9087	1.4632	—21° 20'	(21)	6.6	54.8	—

The following analyses of six samples of Kenya oils of 1935 distillation may also be of interest:—

	Sp. gr.	Ref. index	Rotation	Esters as methyl acetate	Total menthol	Menthone
Kenya 1	...	·9238	1.4620	—12° 30'	26.7	52.7
" 2	...	·9229	1.4621	—12° 50'	24.1	53.6
" 3	...	·9241	1.4603	—20° 50'	33.3	60.3
" 4	...	·9243	1.4616	—11° 50'	27.4	56.1
" 5	...	·9230	1.4612	—17°	26.5	59.1
" 6	...	·9237	1.4617	—15°	26.7	56.5

## Trade Notes

LIVER SALINE.—Alfred Bishop, Ltd., 48 Spelman Street, London, E.1, draw attention in this issue to Bishop's Pure Sugarless Liver Saline which is attractively packed in 8-oz. tins. The saline is specially indicated in feverish conditions and as a blood purifier. Show material is available on application. This new product is, in common with other price-protected lines, a Chemists' Friends preparation and elsewhere in this issue Messrs. Bishop point out that this is no departure from their long-established practice of confining sales of their proprietaries to chemists, and is an indication that the company is entirely with the scheme.



KODAK, LTD., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have issued an informative booklet on "The Illumination of Photographic Workrooms."

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., advise that their leading medical products were added to the Chemists' Friends List on January 3 last.

INVALID BOVRIL PRICE REDUCED.—We are informed that the wholesale price of Invalid Bovril was reduced on January 1. Retail prices remain unchanged.

ANZORA CREAM.—Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., London, N.W.6, are offering thirteen bottles to the dozen. Full particulars are given in our advertisement pages.

IVA FUR PUFFS.—Elsewhere in this issue the proprietors of the Iva Fur Puff, Iva House, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1, send New Year Greetings to their customers.

ATOMISERS.—Welten, Ltd., 17 Fore Street, London, E.C.2, ask us to state that their atomisers referred to in last week's issue, p. 12, are obtainable only through the usual wholesale channels.

HOMOGENISED FOODS FOR BABIES.—Libby McNeill & Libby, Ltd., 8 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, remind our readers that their homogenised foods and fruit juice continue to be an important part of the daily diet of the famous Dionne Quintuplets. The fact that Libby's products have been selected for this most important family is no small indication of their quality.

GIBBS IVORY CASTLE WINDOW DISPLAY.—D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., Wapping, London, E.1, have prepared a window display which will be offered to the trade this month. The set,



which comprises sixteen pieces in colour, together with draping material, is presented free with orders for a stipulated amount. Particulars are given elsewhere in this issue.

HALIBUT LIVER OIL.—H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2, are offering pure halibut liver oil which conforms to exceptionally high standards, details of which are given in our advertisement pages.

WINDOW DISPLAY.—Bob Martin, Ltd., Union Street, Southport, Lancs, offer as a first prize £100, together with other prizes, for a new Bob Martin window display contest closing February 29. There is no entry fee and no complicated rules. Full details, however, are given elsewhere in this issue.

PAGE-BARKER'S LOTION.—Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C., announce a New Year gift scheme of one dozen Page-Barker Scurf Lotion free with every order for three dozen bottles, and in addition the usual bonus of three bottles is also included. The offer is open for a limited period only.

GREENOSAN TABLETS.—C. L. Bencard (1934), Ltd., 152-6 Portland Street, London, W.1, draw attention to Greenosan tablets of vitamin, chlorophyll and organic iron, which it is stated are being prescribed in certain forms of secondary anaemia. The tablets are issued in bottles containing 100, 500 and 1,000. Further details are given elsewhere.

MULTIVITE PELLETS.—An announcement was made last week on the front cover of the *C. & D.* by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, relating to the introduction of Multivite Pellets which for the first time present a concentrated preparation of vitamins A, B, C and D. The full formula is:—

Vitamin A	...	...	...	3,000 international units.
Vitamin D	...	...	...	600 international units.
Vitamin C	...	...	...	100 international units.
Vitamin B complex	the equivalent of	2 grammes of	distillers' yeast.	

The vitamins are contained in a chocolate-flavoured pellet which is palatable and, thanks to this agreeable method of presentation will be acceptable even to the most fastidious patients. The advantage of these pellets lies in the fact that winter-time vitamin deficiency can be easily corrected. The administration of vitamins as a group is looked upon favourably by the medical profession, in view of the fact that it is difficult definitely to ascribe certain ailments to lack of one vitamin. Multivite pellets are issued in tins of 60 and attractive show material is available. Medical propaganda in their favour is being undertaken.

WINDOW ATTRACTIONS.—John Baird & Sons, 70 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C.1, are offering in our advertisement pages specimens of signs and letters for building up in windows. Full details are given in their new catalogue of window attractions. A new list of tools and workshop accessories for opticians has also been published. Copies are obtainable on application.

TABLEOID BLAUD PILL AND COPPER.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., have recently introduced Tableoid Blaud pill and copper in bottles of 100. Each product contains Blaud pill gr. 10 and copper sulphate gr. 1/100, and it is issued to meet the requirements of medical men who are of the opinion that copper along with iron is of value in the synthesis of haemoglobin.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.—Industrial Thermometer Co., 83-4 Great Saffron Hill, Clerkenwell, E.C.1, inform us that they have been appointed British representatives of the Palmer Company of Cincinnati, U.S.A., who are the patentees of the Red Reading Mercury Glass. The mercury column is shown in red or blue and it is claimed that in this way one of the chief difficulties of the ordinary thermometer has been overcome, that is to say, the reading is more legible. The thermometer is fitted with a lens front.



## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated

**COWIE.**—At Aberdeen, on January 4, Eppie, wife of Robert J. Cowie, M.P.S., 43 Albury Place, of a daughter.

## Marriages

**BRUCE-LAW.**—At St. George's Presbyterian Church, Southend-on-Sea, on January 6, George Bruce, M.P.S., Westcliff-on-Sea, to Mary Jean Law.

**HAFNER-SMITH.**—At St. Columba's Church, Pont Street, London, S.W., on December 21, 1935, Pieter B. Hafner, M.B., Pretoria, to Isobel G. Smith, M.B., B.Ch., elder daughter of Mr. John Smith, M.P.S.I., Dublin.

**HOLLINSHEAD-TILEY.**—At St. Mary's Parish Church, Alsager, Staffs, on December 14, 1935, Leslie F. Hollinshead to Eleanor Mary, only daughter of Mr. A. P. Tiley, chemist and druggist, Burslem.

**HOSSACK-MASSON.**—At St. Ann's Mount, Edinburgh, on December 26, 1935, Roderick Angus Hossack, chemist and druggist, to Elizabeth McIntosh Masson.

**LIND-RUSSELL.**—At Macdonald Memorial Church, Bells-hill, on December 27, 1935, Robert Lind, B.Sc., chemist and druggist, to Rosabel S. M. Russell.

## Deaths

**GOSNEY.**—At Seaton, Devon, on December 29, 1935, Mr. Charles Frederick Gosney, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Gosney carried on business at Seaton for a long period and was a man of many activities. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

**KENNETT.**—At his residence, Upplands, Portmore Park Road, Weybridge, on January 1, Mr. John Nash Kennett, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-six. Mr. Kennett carried on for a long period the business in Church Street, Weybridge, now owned by Mr. W. N. Ashworth, chemist and druggist. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

**LINCOLN.**—At 111 Salisbury Street, Hull, on December 26, 1935, Mr. John Thomas Lincoln, retired pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-six.

**McMURRAY.**—At his residence, Brunswick Road, Bangor, on January 3, Mr. David McMurray, aged eighty-three. Mr. McMurray was connected with Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., for fifty-eight years. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. Ben Graham, druggist, Omagh, and was brought to Messrs. McMullan's to develop the drug department; he afterwards became manager of this department.

**PRICE.**—At 30 Grove Road, Eastbourne, on January 4, Mr. Walter Price, chemist and druggist, president of the Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association in 1906 and 1913-14, aged seventy-three. Mr. Price was a founder of the Eastbourne Association and a Freemason.

**SYKES.**—On December 30, 1935, Mr. Henry Sykes, chemist and druggist, Copley House, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield, aged eighty-one. Mr. Sykes, who had undergone two operations in the past seven weeks, died in a nursing home. He served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. George Hall, Kirkgate, Huddersfield, and in 1877 commenced business on his own account in Wakefield Road, Moldgreen. This business, under the name of Henry Sykes & Son, has lately been carried on by his son, Mr. Richard Sykes, chemist and druggist, but up to a few weeks ago the founder attended daily at the shop. In April 1934 Mr. Sykes and another veteran of pharmacy, Mr. J. B. Broadbent, were each presented with a gift, in token of esteem, by the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Sykes is survived by three sons and two daughters.

**WATT.**—At 25 Albion Terrace, Horsham, on December 14, 1935, Mr. John Watt, retired chemist and druggist, formerly in business in Middle Street, Yeovil, aged seventy-two.

## Personalities

**MR. B. I. BOOR** has been appointed representative of the newly opened sundries department of D. Mawdsley & Co., Shudehill, Manchester, 4.

**MR. E. H. JUDGE**, chemist and druggist, Bourne, Lincs, and **Mrs. JUDGE** celebrated their golden wedding on December 27. Mr. Judge, who has been in business in the town for nearly half a century, is assisted by his son, Mr. E. W. Judge, chemist and druggist.

**MR. HARRY STILES**, M.P.S., who represents Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, in their Midland and South Yorks territory, has been elected vice-chairman of the Doncaster Branch of the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

**MR. E. HODGSON KERFOOT**, a director of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Bardsley Vale, Manchester, has intimated to the National Trust his intention of presenting the Trust, in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties, with a part of Dovedale, known as the Iron Tors and the Nabbs, a total area of 100 acres. The generous offer has been accepted, and this addition to land devoted to public use will be much valued by lovers of beautiful scenery. The Iron Tors are limestone buttresses with woodland growths, and, like the Nabbs, are on the Derbyshire side of the River Dove; they are about two miles from Hartington and Alsop-en-le-Dale stations. Mr. Kerfoot is a member of the Dovedale committee of the National Trust and a vice-president of the Buxton branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.



MR. E. HODGSON KERFOOT

## Business Changes

**ASCOTTS PHARMACIES (1933), LTD.**, have opened a branch at 161 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, N.7.

**MR. VICTOR MILLS WILSON** has opened a pharmacy at 275 Woodstock Road, Belfast. Mr. Wilson qualified last December.

The pharmacy carried on for some years by Mr. D. A. Taylor, and previously by Mr. A. McNaught, at 5 Bridge End, Belfast, has been closed.

**MR. C. B. LEE**, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. Alexander Gall, chemist and druggist, 74 Powis Terrace, Aberdeen, who has retired for health reasons.

**MR. JOHN GWYNAN EDWARDS**, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. D. A. Bryan, chemist and druggist, the Medical Hall, Penmaenmawr, as from January 1.

**MR. H. H. FLINTOFF**, chemist and druggist, 47 Copy Nook, Blackburn, has opened branch premises in Brownhill, Blackburn, where Miss Ethel Flintoff is in business as an optician.

The functions of Coty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place London, W.1, were amalgamated as from January 1, 1936. The amalgamation has been given effect by a voluntary liquidation of the first-mentioned company, any outstanding liabilities of which, at December 31, 1935, will be paid in full by the liquidator.

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#### PUBLISHED BY THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

28 Essex Street, LONDON, W.C.2

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Glasgow, Scotland. Melbourne and Sydney,  
Australia. Auckland, New Zealand.

## Information Department

#### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

B/71. Cuminos  
B/81. Embryol ampoules  
B/71. Kinlo's pads, rheumatism  
P/81. Leolutex disinfectant

E/71. McKenzie's Fermole'  
S/71. Phurja for warts  
E/71. Tannigel  
B/81. Velva depilatory

# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXIV.

January 11, 1936

NO. 2918

## Occasions of Stumbling

THE period prior to the coming into force of the new poisons code will soon pass, and chemists may with advantage begin to study closely the various ways in which poisons may be supplied legally. Following our long-existing practice, we have invited opinions on the Poisons List and Rules from representative experts in various spheres of, or allied to, pharmacy: a first instalment appears on pp. 43-44 of this issue. These opinions disclose a material divergence in outlook, resulting in the drawing of divergent conclusions. When the series of impressions has run its course, we hope to summarise them impartially and to add any comments of our own that may be appropriate. At the moment we notice with interest the activities of the medical profession and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. In London a group of doctors has stirred up the Senate of the University to revive the attempt to put medical men in charge of chemical operations; and a somewhat colourless paragraph in the report of the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council on January 7 announces that the Home Secretary is to be asked if he is willing to receive a deputation from the Council. As we go to press we notice in "The Daily Express" of January 9 a categorical statement by an anonymous member of the Society's Council, basing the objections of the "Society" on four principal points:—(1) The animal medicine concession; (2) the lysol ruling; (3) the arsenical sheep dip ruling; (4) the breaking of bulk in the case of corrosive substances.

When such details get into the lay Press, we may conclude that the high lights of the picture—animal medicines, corrosive acids and so forth—are clearly emerging on the Home Office negative which has been developed in darkness. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST "Pharmacist's Poisons List and Poisons Code Syropsis" is a suitable starting point for grasping the situation. Doubts and difficulties are inevitably associated with a new poisons law, and in this connexion it must be pointed out that the pharmaceutical advisers to the Poisons Board might have exercised more perspicuity in regard to exemption limits. The new Sixth Schedule is a belated attempt to overcome problems of stating the proportion of poison in accordance with the terms of the Act, but in practice this makes the confusion of percentages still worse confounded.

The changes in the Poisons List and Rules show that the sponsors for chemical manufacturers took advantage of the issue of the draft List and Rules. They have secured valuable concessions as the result of making practical suggestions. By contrast pharmacy has suffered more losses than gains despite the advantage of direct representation, which can only mean that the "wait and see" policy still predominates in pharmaceutical politics. Nevertheless, business pharmacists cannot afford to be apathetic in regard to making poisons pay their way (including registration fees), and the supply of medicines under the Section 19 exemption is an important advantage to the retailer.

## Trade and the Exchequer

ALTHOUGH its two hundred-odd pages are almost entirely composed of tables of quantities and values of goods charged with Customs or Excise duty and the relative amounts of duty collected, the twenty-sixth Report of H.M. Customs and Excise for the year ended March 31, 1935, should prove interesting, and possibly of some use, to the many branches of what embraces the chemical trade and industry of this country. The very substantial increases and declines in imports, production or consumption of products brought about by an upward or downward movement in the amount of duty chargeable shows that industry is always searching for the most economic methods of production and quickly adjusts itself to the ever-changing conditions. On p. 50 of this issue we give particulars of some of the chief returns which are of interest to the trade. In the first place we would draw attention to the enormous increase in the production of methylated spirits, particularly the power and industrial grades of this article. In the large number of industries using the industrial quality methylated spirits "Perfumery" has jumped from a consumption of 55,700 gallons in 1933-34 to 351,000 gallons in 1934-35. Another striking instance of increased consumption of this product is that of the photographic industry, in which 125,050 bulk gallons were consumed during 1934-35, compared with 108,000 gallons in the previous twelve months. The consumption of duty-free spirit, under the Finance Act, 1932, Section 8, has more than doubled in the past four years. In 1931-1932 it amounted to between eight and nine million proof gallons; for the twelve months to March 31, 1935, the consumption is returned at between nineteen and twenty million proof gallons.

The returns relating to Medicine Stamp Duty and Licences show that the total amount obtained from the revenue stamps continues downwards with a decline of about 30 per cent. It is interesting to note that while the sale of stamped medicines in England and Wales has decreased, as reflected by a fall in the stamp revenue of about £390,000 in the past four years, the amount collected in Scotland during the same period has actually increased by nearly £2,000. The grand total of Customs and Excise Revenue for the year ended March 31, 1935, amounted to £289,666,000, an increase of £3½ million on the previous twelve months.

## A Moral Victory

OUR issues of December 28 and January 4 contained references, under the headings "Insurance Act Dispensing" and "Scottish Notes" respectively, to the result of an appeal by Cummings Brothers, a well-known Dundee firm of chemists, against the recommendation of the imposition of a fine by the Dundee Insurance Committee in respect of the supply of a flannel bandage which was found not to conform to the standard required by the Drug Tariff. Messrs. Cummings contended that the stipulation for the supply of bandages as received from the manufacturer or wholesaler was *ultra vires* of the Department of Health for Scotland. In dismissing the appeal, the Tribunal made two pronouncements which constitute a moral victory for the appellants: the fine was reduced to one-eighth of the sum proposed by the Insurance Committee, and the order was accompanied by "an express finding that the appellants were not personally responsible for their failure to comply with their terms of service." In a lengthy "Note" the members of the Tribunal amplified the terms of their finding with reasoned observations on the inequity of the part of the terms of service relating to the subject-matter of the appeal. The tone of studious humility adopted by the Tribunal may appear to go beyond the necessities of the occasion, but

the Note forms, nevertheless, a damaging indictment of "a provision which in effect alters the general law of the land to the material prejudice of a seller of drugs." Reducing the technicalities of the Tribunal's remarks to their simplest terms, the basis of the indictment is that whereas, under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, a retailer is protected by obtaining a satisfactory warranty, no such protection exists in respect of dressings supplied to National Health Insurance patients—which, we may add, is almost equivalent to saying that the King's writ does not run in either the Ministry of Health or the Department of Health for Scotland. If chemists who are subjected to the same treatment as Messrs. Cummings would in every case take the matter to appeal, with the aid of their local pharmaceutical committee, they would have the satisfaction of exposing this provision for the absurdity that it is, and thus pave the way to its abolition.

### Public Medical Services

WHATEVER pharmacists may be doing in their respective areas in the matter of public medical services, the medical profession is thoroughly alive to the potentialities of these increasingly numerous institutions. More than five pages of the Supplement to the "British Medical Journal" of January 4 is devoted to a report of a conference of representatives of these services held during December under the auspices of the British Medical Association. Dr. Alfred Cox informed the gathering that the first place to adopt the name was Coventry, and that this happened as long ago as the 'nineties: It appeared from other remarks that the experience gained there and elsewhere was a material factor in enabling the profession successfully to resist the first scheme of National Health Insurance propounded in this country. The question of advertising the services was discussed by members of the conference at some length: the consensus of opinion appeared to be that extensive advertising of the services is unnecessary. We are unable to trace in the printed report a single sentence on the supply of medicines and appliances, the nearest approach to this being a mention of "certain medicaments" among additional services.

## Coming Events

### Tuesday, January 14

*The Thames Valley District Pharmacists' Association and Branches*, The Radnor Restaurant, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8.45 p.m. Mr. G. A. Mallinson on "Current Pharmaceutical Affairs."

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Birmingham and District Branch*, Imperial Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. R. E. Essery, B.Sc., F.I.C., on "Problems of the Food Chemist."

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Evening meeting at 8.30 p.m. Mr. H. Berry, B.Sc., A.I.C., Ph.C., on "Sterilisation Technique."

### Wednesday, January 15

*West London Branch, National Pharmaceutical Union*, Stewarts' Restaurant, 50 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, at 8.45 p.m. Mr. J. Hearle on "Nine Months' Experience on the N.P.U. Executive."

*The Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association*, Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets 12s. 6d. each.

*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branches*, Midland Hotel, Manchester. Whist drive and dance.

*Pharmaceutical Society, Reading and District Branch*, Cadena Café, Broad Street, Reading. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets 7s. 6d.

*Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association*, Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, at 7 for 7.15 p.m. Dinner. Tickets 10s. 6d. each.

*Pharmaceutical Society, Newcastle, District and Northumberland Branch*, Annual whist drive and dance.

### Thursday, January 16

*London College of Pharmacy*, Avondale Hall, Landor Road, Brixton, London, S.W.9. 8 p.m. till 12 midnight. Dance. Tickets: single 2s. 6d.; double 4s. 6d.

*Guild of Public Pharmacists, Liverpool Branch*, Royal Institute, Colquitt Street, Liverpool. 8.15 to 9 p.m., Coffee. At 9 p.m., Miss E. M. Ince on her work in Tiberias.

*West Ham and Eastern District Association of Pharmacists and Branch*, Church Institute, 27 Romford Road, Stratford, at 3 p.m. Mr. E. Saville Peck on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

*National Association of Women Pharmacists*, Little Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, W.1. Dance. Reception at 7.45 p.m. Tickets 7s. each (including refreshments), from Miss Hindes, 58 Queensborough Terrace, W.2.

## New Books

*Baker, F. R., and Anderson, A. P.—The Dry Cleaners' Handbook*. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 144. 3s. 6d. Shepherd & Hosking, Ltd., 24 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. [Although this book is primarily intended for those whose business is that of dyers and cleaners, it contains much information which will assist in solving many of the problems on dyeing, stain removing, and cleaning presented to chemists by their customers. An obvious misprint occurs on p. 21, in the formula for a fireproofing solution, as the ammonium sulphate is undoubtedly intended for ammonium sulphide.]

*Foulkes, Major-General C. H.—"Gas," The Story of the Special Brigade*. 10 in. by 6 in. Pp. xv + 361. 30s. W. Blackwood, & Sons, Ltd., 37 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. [Among the deluge of literature relating to the Great War this volume is unique. It is in a sense a record of the development and the use of gas as an offensive and defensive weapon by the British Army in France, but it does not suffer in the way that many war books do in that it is of interest only to those who took part in the events mentioned. The Special Brigade, in which many chemists served, was raised in June 1915, and for a time great secrecy was observed regarding its work. Later propaganda was necessary to overcome, among other things, the antipathy of our own commanders to the new weapon. Though the appointment of the author as "gas adviser" at the time of the first German gas attack seems, according to his own account, to have been somewhat haphazard, he triumphed by character and personality where a scientist might have failed through realising the enormous difficulties. In the light of present knowledge it is extremely interesting to read of the early experiments, and the chapter on "inventions" shows what ingenious but impracticable suggestions can be evolved by the "armchair" critic. As might be anticipated, the most valuable ideas came from officers of the Special Brigade. Major Foulkes brings plenty of evidence to show that the British, though, as is often the case, late starters so far as the employment of gas in warfare was concerned, soon made more effective use of this weapon than our late enemies. During the latter stages of the war the Brigade had become highly organised and the technique so developed that it was one of the most efficient branches of the Army. References are made on p. 276 to the work of the late Colonel Harrison, who "... sacrificed his life, literally, for his work. . . ." The book contains a number of maps and some excellent illustrations.]

DR. J. J. FOX,  
who will succeed  
to the position of  
GOVERN-  
MENT  
CHEMIST  
in April next  
(See C. & D.,  
December 28,  
p. 753).



# Impressions of the Poisons List and Rules

By Ernest J. Parry, D.Sc., Barrister-at-Law

IT is a matter of considerable satisfaction to see that the Home Secretary has used his functions in the way one would have expected so astute a lawyer to do. The one foregone conclusion was that the very amateur attempt at legislating by the Poisons Board in regard to lysol would be brushed aside. It is quite obvious to any lawyer that as drafted for the earlier list (Part I and Part II) no Court of Law would have upheld the absurd position created by the tangle into which "lysol" had got in the wording used by the Poisons Board, and probably no one will seriously object to lysol being included in the "phenols" of Part II.

I think it wise to have deleted a number of substances which the public are unlikely to be able to obtain or even to know the existence of, as obviously the reason for the operation of the Act is to protect the public and not merely to publish a list of substances which are poisonous. For example, who is likely to purchase sufficient of a salt of gold to poison himself? Or who, wishing to commit murder or suicide by means of arsenic, is likely to know of the existence of potassium arsenite? Another excellent deletion is santonin, which need never have been considered as a poison for the purposes of the Act. It would seem right, too, that such an article as hydrochloric acid should be deleted from Part I and added to Part II where the public will be adequately protected and the legitimate user of spirit of salt will not be subjected to undue inconvenience.

I am not quite clear as to the reasons which led to the change of "nitrophenols" to "metanitrophenol; orthonitrophenol; paradinitrophenol." As it stood nitrophenols included dinitrophenol in any of its isomeric forms, which are now included in the list as dinitrophenols. Perhaps it was to make assurance doubly sure, in case it might be suggested that the word "nitrophenols" did not include the dinitro bodies. Trinitrophenol is, as before, left in under the name picric acid.

There has been a certain doubt as to the advisability of including insulin in the list at all. But when one has come into close contact with diabetic patients, all doubts about the wisdom of its inclusion vanish. The average patient knows little or nothing of the dangers of hypoglycæmia, and is often tempted to use an increased dose of insulin if he finds a trace of sugar in his urine, which may be merely temporary as the result of some slight septic condition—even a bad cold. My own view is that insulin cannot be too strictly controlled. A notable alteration, which I think is an advantage, is that of the exemption of ipecacuanha. Instead of substances containing less than 0.05 per cent. of emetine, the exemption is now "Ipecacuanha; extracts and tinctures of ipecacuanha; substances containing less than 0.05 per cent. of emetine." Much inconvenience had been caused by the exemption of potassium hydroxide only when present to the extent of less than 4 per cent. This is now raised to 12 per cent. The same is true of substances containing sodium hydroxide. I am not quite sure that the exemption of solid substances containing less than 60 per cent. of phenols is wise, except, perhaps, that they are unusual products. Taken as a whole, there is clear evidence that the Home Secretary has made a definite improvement in the Poisons List and Schedules without in any way detracting from their utility.

By E. G. Bryant, B.Sc., D.Pharm, Ph.C.

IT is now nine and a half years since the Departmental Committee was set up to "consider and report whether any modifications are necessary or desirable in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act." During that period there have been issued, first the report of the Departmental Committee with its suggested draft Bill; second, the Bill and the Act of 1933; third, in June of 1935, the Report of the Poisons Board; and lastly, in December of 1935, the Home Secretary's List and Rules. Presumably, the Home Secretary has gained the concurrence of the Board with his amendments, and pharmacists will be well advised to assume that the form of the regulations is that in which they will be put into operation. Whilst the Act and the List do not give pharmacists all that they wish, and feel that they are justified in asking for, it is all that, for the moment at least, that they are likely

to receive. Ungrudgingly, a word of praise must be offered to the pharmacists who, on the Departmental Committee and on the Poisons Board, have toiled and striven against heavy odds for the benefit of their fellow members.

There will be a natural feeling of disappointment that, at the outset, the chairman of the Departmental Committee should have ruled that the terms of reference of the Committee did not cover the question of dispensing by medical practitioners. It is a matter for deep regret that the Home Secretary should extend the sales of poisons like lysol and hydrochloric acid to unqualified vendors. Let us make it quite clear that this disappointment is not a matter of profit or loss, or of establishing a monopoly, for it is very questionable whether the profits from the sales of poisons have ever recouped the pharmacist for the trouble and care associated with these sales. The whole body of pharmacists may remind the Home Secretary and the public that, in the preamble to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the principle was laid down that "it is expedient for the Safety of the Public that Persons keeping open Shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of Poisons, and Persons known as Chemists and Druggists, should possess a competent practical Knowledge of their Business." Nothing has occurred during those sixty-seven years to undermine the soundness of that principle. On the contrary, all the facts show, and have been recognised by the Departmental Committee, that members of the Pharmaceutical Society have, in spite of many difficulties, carried out the duties laid upon them by the Acts of 1868 and 1908 with skill, care and judgment. It is deplorable that, at the very moment when the Council of the Society has completed its plans for the training of the future pharmacist, a Minister of the Crown should have taken from them a responsibility which a Board, composed of many interests, should have thought them alone fitted to bear.

## WEAKENING THE SAFEGUARDS

A stewardship well and truly discharged should surely have been rewarded with additional responsibility, not with its curtailment. To take the distribution of such commonly used poisons as lysol and spirit of salt, both of which have been extensively used for self-destruction and for criminal purposes, from the hands of qualified persons, and to entrust them to listed sellers of poisons, is to weaken very seriously the "safeguards of the public." It is not an argument to say that they are extensively used in legitimate directions. That only increases the danger. The regulations of the Home Secretary weaken the defences of the public in two senses. The Poisons Board had proposed the limitation of the list of sellers of Part II poisons to nurserymen, seedsmen, corn chandlers, ironmongers, agricultural or horticultural sundriesmen, carrying on a regular business in agricultural and horticultural accessories. The Home Secretary has swept away this restriction, and, presumably, any trader can successfully apply to have his name added to the list. It is often said that not many will apply, for the restrictions on the storage and supply of poisons will be too severe; but it must be borne in mind that the inclusion of a trader's name on the list will be deemed to add to his prestige and to imply some sort of Government guarantee, precisely as vendors of patent medicines have contrived to convey the impression that the addition of a stamp to their nostrums enhances its effectiveness. In the second place, listed vendors of poisons may sell ammonia and corrosive acids from bulk, and in their own bottles. A listed seller cannot be expected to keep in stock the wide range of bottles such as is held by a pharmacist, and a certain uneasiness is felt that the temptation will be too strong to supply these poisons in any sort of container rather than miss a sale. In spite of the regulations, here lies a grave danger that spirit of salt and other poisons will be distributed in beer bottles, treacle tins and other containers which are distinguishable, not by touch, but by their incongruity.

In making up our profit and loss account we must add these items to the debit side. What falls on the credit side? Perhaps we may add this item. The Poisons Board had recommended that the supervision of the manufacture of

preparations containing poisons should lie with pharmacists, members of the Institute of Chemistry and registered medical persons. The Home Secretary restricts the supervision of medical men to the preparation of glandular preparations. That may be considered a gain, for no part of the medical curriculum qualifies a man to control manufacturing operations.

It may be argued that pharmacy has gained little as a result of the upheaval of the past ten years, except the pat on the back administered to it by the Departmental Committee and closer official contact with Government Departments; but that does not spread much butter on the pharmacist's slice of bread. The Poisons Board keeps the whole question in a state of permanent fluidity, and it may be that the future will reveal defects in the operation of the machinery which can be turned to good account by pharmacists.

By **Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain**

**T**HE final test of the change over, in the drafting of the Poisons List, from the Pharmaceutical Council to the Home Secretary advised by an "expert" committee is the usefulness of such a list to protect the public. By that standard, one cannot help being aware of the vast difference between the respective points of view. We must assume that the Poisons Board agreed with the recommendations, or otherwise we should have had some official explanation of the changes—which, so far as I know, has not been made. Though the wording in many of the Rules has been made clearer by the recasting, one cannot but feel uncomfortable over an attitude of mind which deletes lysol and its solutions from Part I and puts amidopyrine and its salts into the prescription section (Schedule IV) on account of one or two easily understood deaths. The deferred labelling date is an advantage, so we may be thankful for small mercies. The change in the definition of medicines leaves me anxious how I am to treat a gargle, but perhaps "mouth wash" will serve as a guide.

In Rule 4 all animal medicines are exempt subject to the proviso suggested by the Poisons Board for a limited list: perhaps the more rational method is to cover the whole of the problem. Simplification of the interrelation of manufacturer and wholesaler is quite reasonable; they have succeeded better than the retailer. Rule 7, which controls the distribution of samples of potent drugs, is limiting, as it still leaves a leakage which those in institutional practice must often face. In Rule 10 we now know that barium carbonate in prepared articles is for rats and mice and not "vermin." Rule 13 is a new one, emphasising the authorised seller in dealing with the sale of Part II poisons; it leaves us wondering why a difference should be made between him and the listed seller in the matter of deputies. Rule 14 is very disturbing, as there is nothing to prevent the listed seller buying in bulk and packing on his premises ammonia, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, potassium quadroxalate and sulphuric acid. Common sense asks: why make it possible? Part I poisons have been weakened where they should have been strengthened. Our old 1908 Schedule has its poisons extended into an imposing list embellished with a few chemical curiosities.

Another retrograde step is evident in the exemptions. The first that strikes one is emetine: the suggested limit was 0.05 per cent. of emetine, but the Home Secretary goes further and eliminates *tinctura ipecacuanha* with—above all—extract. ipecac., which leaves me wondering how the official mind functions when problems arise. The next blow is in asthma preparations, a business which has become wholly pharmaceutical since the Labelling of Poisons Order came into force: now the sale is to be extended indefinitely. The phenols, for all practical purposes, have no pharmaceutical interest unless they are beyond 60 per cent. strength; acetate of lead above 4 per cent.; and so one could go through this List with ever-increasing dissatisfaction. Pharmacy has received its biggest setback since the year 1881. It would seem that the change from the old to the new has taken away much that was ours and given us a professional appearance instead. It is strange that one-seventh of our shops to be registered belong to corporate bodies, and too many of our own people have to be satisfied with the crumbs. Surely no pharmacist can rest content with this new method for the distribution of poisons; it is not, and on such lines cannot be, in the public interest.

By **H. Wippell Gadd, Barrister-at-Law**

**W**ITH the New Year we have received the new Poisons List and Rules in what may be regarded as their final form. It is true that they have yet to be laid before Parliament for thirty days during the session and that either House of Parliament may, during that period, present an address to his Majesty, praying that they, or in the case of the Rules, any one of them, may be annulled; but, at this late stage, such a procedure is unlikely to be followed. It is therefore important that all concerned should study the changes which have been made, not for the purpose of criticism and still less in a spirit of factious opposition, but that the new Rules may serve the purposes for which they have been framed and make for greater security for the lives of the people of this country and the promotion of the public health. The List and Rules require study, for although they are so carefully worded and so meticulously exact that it may be hoped that they will bear judicial scrutiny and be capable of exact interpretation, they can only be understood by the non-expert, with or without some legal training, after repeated perusal, with references to the parent Act and comparison of the List with the Schedules of exceptions, restrictions and modifications.

For practical purposes, there will be required not only the extended, semi-official list of articles deemed to come within the definitions of the Poisons List, which has been promised, but also summaries, interpretations and commentaries and, particularly, such an amalgamation of the List and the Schedules as may make it possible to determine whether a particular substance is a statutory poison, and if so, under what category and conditions it is ranged, by reference to one document alone. It will behove manufacturers and wholesale suppliers to give the fullest information, on labels and in descriptive literature, as to the nature of particular substances which are statutory poisons, and especially as regards those which can only be sold by retail on prescription, or which must be labelled in a particular way. It is true that the name of a poison, used for the purpose of labelling, must be the name by which it is described in the Poisons List; but where the name in that List is descriptive of a group of poisons, the name on the label may be either the accepted scientific name or a name or synonym heading a monograph in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex. Thus, if, for example, a manufacturer puts on the market a compound medicine containing a hitherto unused salt of a derivative of barbituric acid, it will be necessary that he shall reveal and plainly indicate its true character and composition, so that medical men and pharmacists may know under what conditions they can legally prescribe and dispense it. Whilst the Poisons List, for practical purposes, comes into operation on May 1 next, as do also most of the Poison Rules, the Rules respecting labels and containers for poisons do not become binding until January 1, 1937. The term of this postponement is none too long for commercial and technical convenience, but the interval may cause some difficulties.

The change made in the List and Rules, as compared with the draft which was published some months since, are not such as to cause trouble to manufacturers or pharmacists. If they are mistakenly conceived at all, it is, I would submit in the cases where restrictions have been relaxed. Thus, it seems deplorable that "lysol" and similar preparations should be removed from Part I to Part II of the List, and thus be likely to be sold with less discrimination, owing to imperfect realisation of their potentially dangerous properties, than they would otherwise be. The gain to the public health, if any, by the freer distribution of effective disinfectants is calculated, I fear, to be counterbalanced by a greater danger to life.

Again, to anyone who has been trained to regard poisons with a wholesome dread, it appears unfortunate that manufacturers of medicines for animals, who have complied with some simple conditions of registration and whose premises are subject to inspection, but who have produced no evidence of training, should be allowed to sell their medicines by retail, although these may contain any one, or more, of the poisons in the List, including those in Schedule I. Incidentally, if such medicines are sent in response to orders received by post, how are the conditions as to signing the poisons book to be fulfilled?

# Poisons in the Chemical Industry

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE POISONS LIST AND RULES, 1935, AS THEY AFFECT THE MANUFACTURER

"The Manufacturers are pretty well satisfied." In these words the position was summed up by a leader of the Chemical Industry who has taken a prominent part in the conferences that preceded the issue by the Home Office of the Poisons List Confirmation Order and the Poisons Rules. We give below a summary of his comments made at an exclusive interview with a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

*Referring to the strong representations which the manufacturers had made following the publication of the Draft Rules, the "C. & D." representative inquired if the points they had put forward had been met?*

Yes, broadly speaking, the chemical industry is pretty well satisfied with the large number of concessions which have resulted through application to the Home Office. The Department has taken into consideration certain important problems of the chemical manufacturers which the Poisons Board had almost entirely ignored.

### Poisons List

*Would you care to give me your considered opinion on the Poisons List?*

The attitude of the chemical industry to the draft Poisons List was this: that we agreed entirely with the principles which the Poisons Board enunciated in its report as to the things that should go into the Poisons List, but we did not agree with their application of these principles. For example, the Poisons Board stated that suicides should not be considered as a reason, yet the argument for putting lysol in Part I was entirely raised on suicides; the same with acetic acid, the fatalities with which were almost entirely suicides. Another point was that the lists should be confined to toxic substances obtainable by the general public and possessing a real and practical danger. On that basis, we objected to amylen hydrate, gold salts, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl chloride, paraldehyde and things of that sort, including potassium nitrite and sodium nitrite. We are very glad to see that the Home Office has accepted these representations and have either deleted the substances entirely or, as in the case of lysol, has transferred it from Part I to Part II. It is gratifying to note that the Home Office has extended the exemption for sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide from 4 per cent. to 12 per cent., which will bring outside the scope of the Rules a great many cleaning materials.

*What is your attitude in regard to the changes relating to phenols?*

The Home Office has overruled the Poisons Board and exempted solid substances containing up to 60 per cent. of phenols, which means that solid disinfectants will be free from the Rules altogether. As the draft List and Rules were worded, such disinfectants would have had to be treated in exactly the same way as liquids. The position with regard to exemptions has been qualified by changes in wording in various places. There is one point which is rather amusing, solid substances containing less than 60 per cent. of phenols are exempted, yet ointments are restricted to a maximum of 2.5 per cent. Ointments are invariably solid, and the manufacturers may well work on the assumption that ointments may be sold so long as they do not contain more than 60 per cent.—under the general exemption for solid substances. It seems reasonable to argue that solid ointments are all covered by the wider interpretation.

*How about the nicotine restrictions?*

We are a little surprised that our representations have not been acceded to; the Home Office has permitted no exemption whatsoever for nicotine, even in solid preparations containing small amounts. At the present time, by a tacit understanding, horticultural and agricultural preparations containing not more than 3 per cent. nicotine are sold without being labelled poison, but the Poisons Board refused to give that exemption, and the Home Office has confirmed it. It may have unfortunate effects

on lots of horticulturists and agriculturists, because these preparations are required for various insect pests. The need for them often arises very quickly indeed, and there may be delays in getting such preparations because nicotine is one of those things which come into the Eighth Schedule. This restriction prohibits the transport of such preparations in vehicles carrying foodstuffs. It is rather feared that in practice this may tend to slow down delivery, and we feel that with some insect plagues even a day is of importance.

*Have you any comments on the position of hair dyes?*

Hair dyes containing phenylene diamine and, I believe, some of them also contain toluene diamine were in Part I in the draft List, which meant that only a registered pharmacist could sell them. Now they have been transferred to Part II, so that any listed seller can sell them. The previous position was illogical, because in what is now the Seventh Schedule hair dyes containing these compounds have to be labelled as follows:—"Caution.—This preparation may cause serious inflammation of the skin in certain persons and should be used only in accordance with expert advice." What was the position? The hairdresser could, of course, use them in his establishment, and naturally he could give expert advice, but many users, particularly poor people, who could not afford to go to a hairdresser bought these preparations to do the dyeing at home. According to the draft Rules, they could only go to a registered pharmacist, who, though a qualified person, may not be competent to give advice on the dyeing of the hair. It is unlikely that a hairdresser would give advice on the use of a product, the profits from the sale of which would be made by another person. The modification of the Rules enables a hairdresser or any listed seller to sell the preparation. I understand that there is quite a big sale to people who can afford to buy the preparation but cannot afford to have the dyeing done by a hairdresser.

*Do you think it unwise that arsenicals in sheep dips need no longer be coloured?*

Because the Rules do not require the inclusion of colouring matter it must not be assumed that that aspect is dropped. It is possible that the Rule has only been held back for further consideration. It is almost certain that there will be a Rule somewhat on the lines of the old Arsenic Act or the old draft Rule 28.

*How about some of the anomalies which were brought to light at the time the draft List and Rules were being discussed?*

All those anomalies that were of any importance have been cleared up.

*And regarding amidopyrine?*

Amidopyrine has been not only kept in, but "its salts" have been added. It has also been included in the First Schedule and in the Fourth Schedule, so that it can be sold to the public only on medical prescription. Thus the sale of amidopyrine has been tightened up very much indeed.

### Rules

*On being asked for expressions of opinion on the Rules, the following comments were offered:—*

**RULE 1.**—The manufacturers were very glad to see that the second subsection of Rule 1 has been incorporated, which enables a carry-over in so far as labelling and containers are concerned, until the end of 1936. The draft Rule brought everything into operation on May 1, 1936, which would have

been a very great hardship for stockholders throughout the country.

**RULE 2.**—It is interesting to note that medicine for internal treatment of human ailments has been re-defined, and certain things like mouth washes, eye-drops, ear-lotions, etc., which before were regarded as medicines for internal treatment, have now been excluded from that definition. That, of course, has certain important consequential effects in regard to Rule 22, which deals with the form of containers and also makes Rule 29 regarding supervision of the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations really mean what the Poisons Board in their report intended it to mean. The various definitions of the report and the draft Rules were inconsistent, but these points have now been cleared up.

**RULE 4.**—This Rule, which deals with animal medicines, has been amended so that a maker can now sell any poison under the conditions laid down in this Rule, whether it is Part I or II, without being an authorised seller, which is an important and very valuable concession indeed for the animal medicine people.

**RULE 5.**—In general terms this deals with labelling. It has been modified in an important way, which is of particular interest for the bulk chemical industry, in that there has been a new subsection added which exempts from the labelling provisions, except the necessity for the name and address of the seller, all sales or supplies of the products mentioned in the Second Schedule, if the sale or supply is to another manufacturer or wholesaler. This is a valuable concession. The package has to be labelled conspicuously with words indicating the dangerous properties of the poison; but the word "Poison" is not essential. For example, in the case of sulphuric acid, "Corrosive" would be a better description than "Poison"; the real danger in transport is the corrosive action. This concession will be of the greatest value in connection with poisons carried in carboys, drums and tank wagons which would have had to be labelled in addition with the name and proportion of the poison and with the word "poison," under the draft Rules. Rule 16 (3) of course makes it unnecessary to put the detailed labelling requirements on the outside of hampers, packing cases and other coverings used solely for the purpose of delivery or transport. It has been feared by some people that there will be a natural tendency for the railways to revise their list of dangerous goods to correspond with the Poisons List. The transport Rule (25) will not mean any change, because those compounds are covered in the same way as by the railway companies' regulations at the present time. The only danger is that a lot of substances, having become official poisons, may have to be labelled with the "A" label, even though that "A" label requirement (Keep away from foodstuffs) is not laid down in the Rules. As usual, consignments for export are exempted; so long as they comply with the Board of Trade memorandum with regard to the carrying of dangerous goods at sea, that is all that is necessary.

**RULE 10.**—There is only a small change here in connection with the exemption of barium carbonate; previously it was permissible to use it for the destruction of vermin, now its use is limited to rats and mice only.

**RULE 14.**—This deals with sales by listed sellers and has been very considerably changed. In the draft Rule, as it was worded, a man who had to become a listed seller for any purpose would have been prevented from making sales under Section 20 of the Act by virtue of his being a listed seller, which was absurd. That was based on the incorrect supposition that a man, if he was a manufacturer or a wholesaler was not a retailer at the same time. The revised Rule has got over the difficulty entirely: a man who makes sales under Section 20 can be a listed seller for sales outside Section 20. Another important change is in regard to re-packing: as the old Rule was worded no listed seller could re-pack for retail; he had to sell the product in the same container as he got it from the manufacturer or wholesaler. This obviously created a considerable number of difficulties, e.g., dilute sulphuric acid being sold in garages. Under the draft Rule it could not have been sold except in the container received from the manufacturer, which meant a very awkward state of affairs. That has now been overcome. For a limited number of commodities, the listed seller is allowed to re-pack for retail, such products as ammonia, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, potassium quadroxalate and sulphuric acid.

**RULE 18.**—Under this Rule you now have permission to show the percentage of poison in terms of a recognised equivalent.

For example, as the draft Rule was worded if you had sodium arsenate in a preparation, you would have had to state the percentage of sodium arsenate. As it is now, all you need indicate is the percentage of  $As_2O_3$ , which will simplify things enormously in practice.

**RULE 20.**—The chief change here is that the words "For external use only" have been substituted for the words "Not to be taken internally." I think the former is very much clearer. The average individual imagines that "Not to be taken" and "Not to be taken internally" have exactly the same meaning, whereas the Poisons Board attached to each a different meaning.

**RULE 25.**—This Rule, relating to transport, gives an important concession since all that you need put on the outside of the package is the name given in the Eighth Schedule. As worded before, with regard to an arsenical poison, for example, it had to be labelled with the name of the poison; whereas now it will only be necessary to state "Arsenical Poison," thus avoiding the disclosure of the exact contents of the package.

**RULE 28.**—With regard to the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations this Rule is practically as it stood before except that manufacture by or under the supervision of a qualified medical practitioner has been limited to certain glandular preparations.

**RULE 30.**—This has been extended to make it clear that the fee is payable on every set of premises. Under the old wording, one fee would have covered all sets of premises, and, therefore, a multiple firm would have become listed sellers at all their shops on the payment of one fee.

### Schedules

*The discussion then turned upon the Schedules and the following views were offered to our representative:—*

"From the point of view of the chemical industry, the only interesting points are that lead acetates have been deleted from the First Schedule and mercuric iodide (above 2 per cent.), among others, have been added." Attention was next directed to the amendment in the Fifth Schedule which allows nitrobenzene to be used in horticultural and agricultural preparations. The only other change of any importance is in the Ninth Schedule where a very useful addition has been made to the foot-note, which they have expanded so as to make the position of the listed seller very clear, stating concisely the things he can sell, on what conditions and so on.

Asked as to the attitude of the manufacturers towards the possible activities of the inspectors the reply was to the effect that the Act lays down that they have the right to inspect various premises. Broadly speaking, there is no reason for an objection, and from their experience of factory inspectors the manufacturers do not anticipate any trouble.

In concluding the interview the following complimentary reference was made to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST "Pharmacist's Poisons List and Poisons Code Synopsis" in the *C. & D. Diary*:—"I like the way you have set out the First Schedule products in black type, thus making them easily distinguishable. I also like the 'Yale Key,' which is extremely ingenious. Your Poisons Code Synopsis should be extremely useful to the pharmaceutical profession."

"*NE SUTOR*—Announcing the loss of a bottle containing compressed tablets of mercuric potassium iodide, "The Times" states: "A fatal dose of this drug is one-sixteenth of a grain."

**THE OUTLOOK FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.**—In the course of a comment, with statistics, on the profits of six proprietary medicines companies for the years 1930-35 inclusive, the "Economist" remarks:—"Apparently the only sudden danger to which they [such companies] are liable is that of a sweeping rise in advertising rates; and that is not a serious risk at present. The risk of competition is a slower and less easily discernible danger. But all branded medicines are apparently subject to some law of diminishing returns, and new lines or appeals must be introduced periodically if profits are to be maintained. Lost ground may even be concealed for a time by economies on advertising, though ultimately such a course must be fatal. As a general rule, branded medicine shares may be classed as reasonably good investments for the discriminating investor. . . ."

## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2."

### Report on the December Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on December 3 contained five parts by weight of potassium chloride, one part of potassium bromide, and four parts of potassium nitrate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

K	...	...	...	...	...	45.3
Cl	...	...	...	...	...	23.8
Br	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
NO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	27.6
						100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to twenty-nine students, and nineteen reports on analyses were returned for examination. Potassium was mentioned as a constituent in every report, but chloride was missed in one case, bromide in thirteen, and nitrate in five. Acidic radicals reported in error included those of chloric, perchloric, bromic, sulphurous, acetic, and oxalic acids.

The fact that the powder dissolved freely in water and gave reactions for potassium as its sole metallic radical may have suggested to some correspondents that the exercise was of a very simple order. These facts might rather have suggested that probably special care should be exercised in searching for acidic radicals, since the latter alone could be concerned with any difficulties in the analysis.

In the preliminary examination, the behaviour of the powder when heated with concentrated sulphuric acid was not capable of simple interpretation. In this test the chloride, bromide, and nitrate all underwent decomposition, and interaction took place further amongst the decomposition products, so that a complex gaseous mixture was evolved in which it was difficult to recognise with certainty any single constituent. The conclusions at which some students arrived could, at best, be little more than intelligent guesses, and these led them to search for, and occasionally to report in error, constituents that were not actually present.

While the proportion of bromide in the mixture was designedly small, it was sufficient to introduce complication into the testing for nitrate by means of ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid and to necessitate the resort either to alternative tests or to a preliminary separation of the bromide with silver sulphate or acetate. Again, clear proof of the presence side by side of bromide and chloride, or of the absence of one or other of them, was not satisfactorily obtained by merely precipitating with silver nitrate and then casually treating the precipitate with ammonia solution. Liberation of bromine by means of chlorine, followed by shaking out with chloroform or carbon disulphide, furnished the simplest proof of bromide. Several students, when they had arrived at the conclusion (usually from the reaction of the aqueous solution with silver nitrate) that a chloride was present, evidently overlooked the possibility of a bromide being present also, and omitted to test for it. On the other hand, one or two who tested for it reported negative results. The chromyl chloride test for chloride in presence of bromide was safe, but it called for extra careful manipulation and was seldom applied.

Several of the difficulties connected with the exercise are thus of such a nature that methods of dealing with them, in mixtures easily prepared by students themselves, should prove well worthy of careful practical examination in the laboratory.

### PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—  
CLARENCE K. BOWE, 7 Blackacre Road, Dudley.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—  
JOHN LINDLEY, 43 Gwyn Street, Bedford.

**First Prize.**—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

**Second Prize.**—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the publisher, naming the book or books they select.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

1. Correspondents who have not passed in Chemistry:—						
C. K. Bowe (1st Prize)	...	96	Mist. Anasid	...	...	74
J. Lindley (2nd Prize)	...	85	Forsitan	...	...	69
Beacon	...	77	Twin	...	...	69
Absente Febri	...	75	T. N. T.	...	...	47
Chymist	...	75	Sir Isaac	...	...	38
Analysis	...	74				

### 2. Correspondents who have passed in Chemistry:—

E tan e epi tan	...	97	Hodie non Cras	...	...	73
Hippocrene	...	78	Poppy	...	...	73
Mitosis	...	77	Nihil	...	...	59
Agarippe	...	76	Emodin	...	...	54

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

**C. K. BOWE.**—The microcosmic bead was opaque because of the sparing solubility of the mixture of fused salts in sodium metaphosphate. When the quantity of the latter was sufficient, a clear bead was obtained.

**J. LINDLEY.**—Although your summary of constituent radicals is correct, we are not satisfied that you established beyond doubt the presence side by side of bromide and nitrate and of bromide and chloride.

**BEACON.**—The test with chlorine water that you mention should have led to the detection of the bromide. Perhaps the reagent you employed no longer contained any dissolved chlorine.

**ABSENTE FEBRI.**—Reactions that you attributed to chlorate were due to nitrate and bromide.

**CHYMIST.**—The volatile matters that you reported as eucchlorine consisted mainly either of nitrous fumes alone or of these in admixture with chlorine and bromine.

**ANALYSIS.**—The iron that you report must have found its way into your analysis from some of the materials you employed. Comprehensive lists of preliminary tests were printed in this column in the reports on the exercises set in May and October 1932. These you may be able to see locally. They cannot be included in a short reply. Any good text-book of general chemical analysis will give instructions for the preliminary testing of unknown substances.

**MIST. ANASID.**—Yes: hydrobromic!

**FORSITAN.**—We advise you to practise carefully with known materials until you can distinguish with certainty between the colours of the vapours of ethyl acetate and ethyl alcohol. Many mistakes are made in this connection.

**TWIN.**—If you had followed up the several possibilities indicated by the results of heating the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid, it is unlikely that you would have failed to detect the nitrate.

**T. N. T.**—The tests that led you to report the absence of a nitrate and the presence of an oxalate and a sulphite might be repeated with advantage in the case of a similar mixture prepared by yourself. Application of a test for bromide should not have been omitted.

**SIR ISAAC.**—Practise upon a mixture made up in imitation of that distributed, until you can get satisfactory evidence of the presence of each constituent and of the absence of those that you have reported in error.

**HIPPOCRENE.**—See the reply to "Beacon."

**MITOSIS.**—Examine a mixture of known composition, in connection with the reactions that led you to suppose a chlorate was present. Examine also that test sometimes applied for a nitrate, in which potassium iodide, starch paste, dilute sulphuric acid, and zinc are employed. Note the results when nitrate is present and also when nitrate is absent, allowing the action to proceed for ten minutes or longer.

**HODIE NON CRAS.**—The suggestion in the reply to "Beacon" is inapplicable in your case, since chlorine liberated bromine in one test and apparently failed to do so in another, although bromide was present in both solutions examined.

**POPPY.**—The volatile matters evolved on heating the powder with sulphuric acid did not include carbon dioxide.

**EMODIN.**—The preparation by means of sodium carbonate of a solution to be tested for acidic radicals is not indicated in the case of a substance that contains alkali metals only. Consider what the function of sodium carbonate is where it has to be employed.

# Chiropody in Practice

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 4, 1936)

## II. Deformed Conditions of the Feet

THE metatarsal arch, referred to in the previous article, is formed by the articulations of the metatarsal bones with the phalanges (toe bones). There are normally three phalanges in each toe except the great toe, which has two; they are described as proximal, medial or dorsal, according to their relative proximity to the metatarsal arch. The upper surface of the toe is referred to as the dorsal and the lower as the plantar (i.e., pertaining to the sole). Deformed conditions of the toes occur when the phalanges are forced out of place, as in hammer toe and overlapping toes; or when, from a similar cause, undue pressure or friction occurs at the joint itself, as in hallux rigidus and hallux valgus. These various conditions will now be described.

### HAMMER TOE (HALLUX MALLEUS)

Hammer toe is a contraction of one of the toes, usually the second, in which the first phalanx is dorsiflexed (flexed in its upper surface); the second plantarflexed (flexed in the opposite sense); and the third either flexed or, perhaps, extended. The effect is of telescoping the first phalanx on to the second, a process which sometimes entails stretching, instead of compressing, the third phalanx. The contracted toe is overlapped by its fellows, its projecting dorsal surface subjected to the pressure of the upper leather of the shoe. The terminal or distal phalanx, forced against the sole of the shoe and compressed by the adjoining toes, becomes flattened into a club- or hammer-like form. Nail distortion and ingrowing usually result. In most cases a corn or callus forms upon the extremity of the toe and a small bursa and corn appear over the projecting knuckle on the dorsal surface. A third corn or callus is often found beneath the head of the metatarsal bone which has been forced downward by the flexion of the toe. Hammer toe may be congenital and even hereditary, but it is usually caused by short or narrow shoes. The second toe is generally the victim because it is the longest, and also because it suffers most from lateral compression. The deformity begins as a rule in early childhood when, growth being rapid, the foot is more likely to suffer from the effects of outgrown shoes and socks. The resistance to rectification of the deformity is caused by the accommodative changes that follow habitual mal-position. In cases of long standing all the tissues may be involved. Congenital hammer toe in infants may be treated by daily manipulation, the toe being held in proper position by narrow strips of adhesive plaster passed over and under it and about its fellows, or a thin strip of lead may be moulded about the toes for the same purpose. In older children, digitation in the stocking will often hold the toe in place if the deformity is slight, and if a wide shoe is worn. In adult cases, in addition to the manipulation and wider shoe, a retention apparatus in the form of a lead plantar splint or stiffened inner sole or sock, to which the toe can be attached, should be worn. In very severe cases the condition will only respond to surgical treatment.

### OVERLAPPING TOES

Overlapping toes are very common among adults, owing to the wearing of narrow shoes. Not infrequently such deformity, apparently of congenital origin, is seen in infancy. Deflected or deformed toes may be treated in infancy by manipulation, and by support in the manner described for hammer toe. In childhood persistent manual correction and proper shoes will usually overcome acquired deformity. In older subjects an inner sole, somewhat like a sandal, to which the toes may be attached by bands of tape may be employed if the deformity is considered of sufficient importance by the patient to demand treatment.

### HALLUX RIGIDUS

The line of gravity normally passes through the second or third metatarsal head in walking. In flat-foot it comes nearer to the first metatarsal head, and is thus made to bear excessive weight. The joint cartilage becomes thin, the head and phalangeal bases are flattened out. Stiffness occurs in the great toe joint and limping results. Usually a callus ridge is

to be observed on the inner side of the ball of the foot, and on the heel. The toe becomes rigid. The pain evoked when the toe is made to bear weight induces contraction of the controlling muscle, with the attendant risk of over-fatigue, spasm, and the formation of hammer toe.

A similar condition to hallux rigidus is frequently found in older subjects. In many instances the foot is well formed and the restriction of motion in the joint is very slight. Yet forced dorsal flexion causes pain and long standing or walking induces discomfort, particularly a dull ache in the joint and sharp neuralgic pain referred to the terminal phalanx. In some cases the onset of the symptoms may be ascribed to a long walk or climb, in others to wearing tight shoes, and sometimes no definite cause can be assigned by the patient. Such symptoms are often supposed to be evidences of gout or rheumatism, and in certain instances there is a distinct hypertrophic change. Even though the discomfort be aggravated by organic disease no relief can be obtained by medication, unless combined with local treatment with *lotio plumbi cum opio*, followed by radiant heat and massage. The relief often afforded by such treatment alone proves that the affection is local in its character. When the joint is enlarged by actual overgrowth of cartilage or bone with discomfort on movement and pressure, operative treatment is indicated. As in hallux rigidus, pain referred to this joint may also be caused by pressure on the joint and by the use of improper shoes.

### DISPLACEMENT OF THE LITTLE TOE

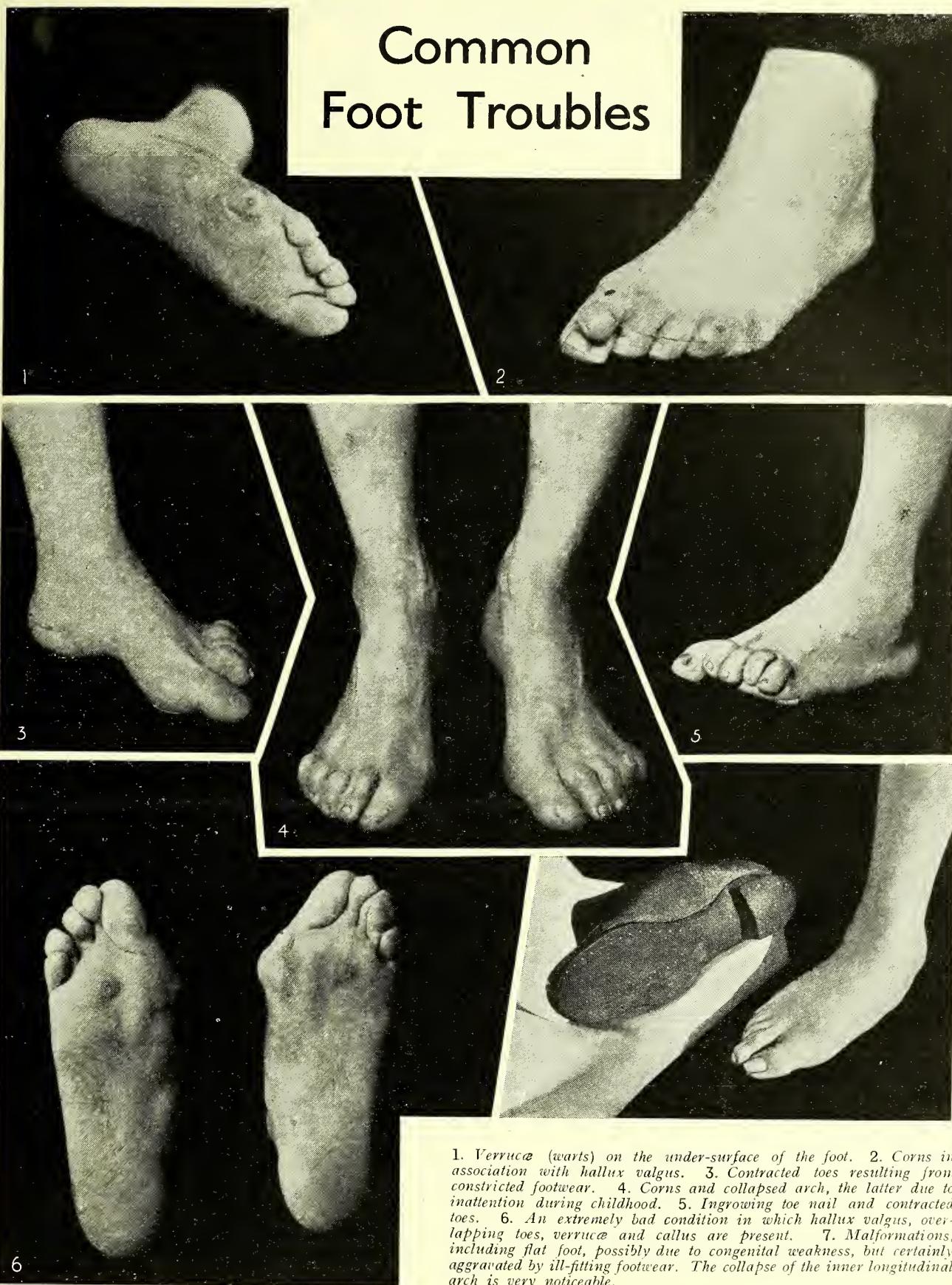
A displacement of the little toe similar in nature to hallux valgus frequently occurs as the result of wearing shoes which are too tight. Occasionally the condition is congenital. The toe is displaced inward, either above the dorsal or below the plantar aspect of the fourth toe. In either position it is subjected to undue pressure in an ordinary shoe and therefore becomes painful. In children and young people the deformity can sometimes be corrected by manipulation; by the wearing of a shoe which is sufficiently wide in front; by strapping; and by the application of a small metal splint to which the toe is strapped. Amputation is sometimes necessary.

### HALLUX VALGUS

Hallus valgus is so closely related to hallux rigidus that it is often associated with it, yet it is a separate condition. Hallux valgus is a deformity of the first metatarso-phalangeal joint, in which the great toe is deflected, even, in extreme cases, over or under the second toe. Its most frequent cause is the crowding together of the toes in a narrow-toed shoe. When the deformity is present, a short shoe will increase it by pressing against the tip of the toe, and forcing the head of the first metatarsal outward from the middle line of the foot. As a result of chafing and pressure by the shoe a bursa or bunion forms over the thinned inner part of the capsule of the joint, which may communicate with the synovial cavity. The continued friction and pressure upon the bursa cause the skin to become indurated and horny, adding greatly to the discomfort. When the deformity is slight and the toe can easily be restored to its normal position, exercises, manipulation and correct footwear may be all that is needed. At night a brace may be worn to retain the toe in a straight position. A piece of steel spring secured along the inner border of the foot by straps, and having a strap to hold the toe against it, is excellent. Wedges of cotton wool or rubber sponge may be used to separate the first and second toes. The discomfort of hallux valgus is caused in great part by the irritated bursa and the overlaying callus. The symptoms may be relieved by rest, and by hot or cold applications, as *lotio plumbi cum opio*, changed every four hours. Afterwards the callus or corn may be removed, and the sensitive bursa be protected by a pad. When the deformity is chronic, bony changes and shortening of the soft structures on the inner side of joint make it necessary to remove the head of the metatarsal.

(To be continued)

## Common Foot Troubles



1. *Verrucæ* (warts) on the under-surface of the foot. 2. Corns in association with hallux valgus. 3. Contracted toes resulting from constricted footwear. 4. Corns and collapsed arch, the latter due to inattention during childhood. 5. Ingrowing toe nail and contracted toes. 6. An extremely bad condition in which hallux valgus, overlapping toes, verrucæ and callus are present. 7. Malformations, including flat foot, possibly due to congenital weakness, but certainly aggravated by ill-fitting footwear. The collapse of the inner longitudinal arch is very noticeable.

# Customs and Excise Annual Report

THE following extracts are taken from the twenty-sixth annual report of H.M. Customs and Excise,\* giving details of revenue received and quantities produced, imported and consumed of goods liable to Customs or Excise duties, during the twelve months ended March 31, 1935.

Under Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1902, non-dutiable spirits consumed totalled 19,006,982 proof gallons, of which 14,771,747 were ethyl alcohol and 4,235,235 methyl alcohol. The following were the chief industries in which the use of this "duty-free spirit" was authorised:—**ETHYL ALCOHOL**: Insulin; extract of liver; drugs and fine chemicals (including recrystallisation); ethyl esters; ethyl derivatives of aniline, toluene, sulphonic acids, etc.; dyes and dyestuff intermediates; acetone; ether; acetaldehyde; acetic acid used for (a) vinegar making, (b) conversion to acetate, e.g., cellulose acetate (for artificial silk), etc.; electric lamps and wireless valves; explosives and smokeless powders; ethylene; photographic emulsions; xylonite; scientific research. **PURE METHYL ALCOHOL**: Drugs and fine chemicals (including recrystallisation); methyl esters; methyl derivatives of aniline, etc.; dyes and dyestuff intermediates; formaldehyde; nitrocellulose products (films, leather-cloth, etc.); electric lamps and wireless valves; photographic emulsions; scientific research.

## Medicine Stamp Duty and Licences

The number of licences issued to makers or vendors continues to increase, numbering 147,173, with the revenue at £36,778, compared with 139,933 licences (£34,976) in 1933-34, 131,475 licences (£32,863) in 1932-33 and 110,459 licences (£27,607) in 1930-31. Revenue from Medicine Stamp Duty has declined substantially, as shown in the following table:—

To March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
	£	£	£
1930-31	1,084,241	13,360	1,097,601
1931-32	961,579	13,376	974,955
1932-33	867,334	14,672	882,006
1933-34	793,055	14,076	777,131
1934-35	693,767	15,279	709,046

## Key Industry Duties

The total revenue derived from this import duty during 1934-35 was £678,391 and was levied on goods with a declared value of £1,856,952, compared with £623,277 in duty on goods worth £1,713,421 in 1933-34 and £462,772 in duty on imports valued at £1,278,285 in 1932-33. Of these totals "fine" chemicals accounted for £214,240 (goods, £642,740) in 1934-35, £228,034 (goods, £684,651) in 1933-34, and £141,907 (goods, £426,295) in 1932-33. The next in importance was the optical glass group, with duty amounting to £170,911 (goods, £341,837) in 1934-35, £141,435 (goods, £282,875) in 1933-34, and £91,355 duty (goods, £182,720) in 1932-33. The duty collected on scientific laboratory glassware amounted to £48,974 in 1934-35, £40,360 in 1933-34, and £37,161 in 1932-33.

## Methylated Spirits

The figures of production of power, industrial and mineralised methylated spirits for the past four years were as follows, in proof gallons:—

—	Power	Industrial	Mineralised	Total
1931-32	32,103	7,913,507	2,551,658	10,497,268
1932-33	139,264	8,471,368	2,611,301	11,221,933
1933-34	604,527	9,646,825	2,709,689	12,961,041
1934-35	1,775,519	10,917,884	2,723,165	15,416,568

Details of some of the industries consuming the industrial grade of methylated spirits are as follows, in bulk gallons.

The total consumed during 1934-35 was 6,797,859 gallons, compared with 5,975,757 gallons in 1933-34.

Consuming Industry	Quantity used	
	1933-34	1934-35
Varnishes, polishes, lacquers, stains, paints, enamels, etc., for sale ...	2,389,351	2,590,857
Varnishes, finish, stains, polishes, lacquers, etc., or for use in manufacturers' own workshops (not for sale) ...	733,585	1,030,654
Celluloid, xylonite, and similar substances	47,986	42,045
Rubber	63,994	54,605
Aniline and other dyes—solids	95,698	95,986
Aniline and other dyes—solutions	54,390	66,770
Soap	178,612	201,405
Hair washes and other toilet articles	428,596	209,111
Perfumery...	...	351,009
Cattle medicines	55,740	3,749
Plant washes, insecticides, and sheep dips	8,629	5,394
Ether	87,472	82,620
Crude acetic and other esters for industrial purposes (for sale) ...	29,544	26,694
Chloroform	1,992	521
Ethyl chloride and bromide	1,011	8
Solid medicinal extracts...	108,789	109,543
Alkaloids and fine chemicals	94,934	104,680
Embrocations, liniments, and lotions	72,877	91,702
Surgical dressings	20,146	22,324
Capsules and other medicinal appliances	9,496	13,288
Disinfectants	14,478	15,910
Collodion	43,442	34,079
Photographic plates and papers, and other photographic purposes	108,000	125,050
Hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries	210,787	213,790
Analytical and scientific purposes in the laboratories of analysts, works chemists, etc.	24,873	31,927
Educational and scientific purposes in colleges and schools	12,748	13,301
Dispensing prescriptions under No. 51 of the Methylated Spirits Regulations, 1930	8,698	8,759
Dispensing Chemists for preparations under Methylated Spirits (Amendment) Regulations, 1932	3,528	16,342

## Import Duties Act, 1932

The returns show that the duty collected on the group designated "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours" totalled £750,930 in 1934-35, compared with £790,433 in 1933-34 and £679,714 in 1932-33. Of these totals "Drugs, Medicines, etc.," accounted for £87,717, £84,972 and £65,471 respectively for the three years under review. A group termed "Chemical Manufactures and Products," which would chiefly represent industrial chemicals, paid duty to the extent of £365,271 in 1934-35, £357,661 in 1933-34 and £311,605 in 1932-33. Under the section "Essential Oils, refined," duty amounting to £31,824, £30,281 and £28,658 was paid in the past three twelve-month periods. During the same time essential oils allowed in free of duty under "preference" were imported with declared values of £158,446 in 1934-35, £102,693 in 1933-34, and £125,569 in 1932-33.

**CANADA PACIFIC EXHIBITION.**—Vancouver, Canada's third largest city, is preparing to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. From May onward next year the city will be given over to a series of celebration weeks, culminating in August in the opening of the Canada Pacific Exhibition. The Exhibition Association has announced that, in order to mark the historic occasion, it is proposed to erect a British Empire Building to house a permanent display of British manufactures, with the object of promoting closer business relations between British Columbia, the Mother Country and the Empire generally. Any one interested in the proposal is invited to communicate with the Agent General for British Columbia, British Columbia House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

## 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 9

THE volume of business transacted during the past week seems to have been moderate and most of the markets are still rather quiet, but the general tone is steady with values well maintained. Export inquiry continues on a good scale, despite the currency exchange difficulties. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets conditions are fairly steady, and about average business is reported. The home makers appear to be doing fairly well, with but little competition from imported products. Quotations for GUAIACOL CARBONATE seem to be cheaper now that there is a home source of supply. Outside parcels of SANTONIN continue to be offered well under the Convention prices, and the position generally is not too healthy. A number of the imported products handled by dealers are unsteady on spot.

### Crude Drugs

The markets generally have remained rather quiet, but there are a few bright features where the inquiry continues on a good scale. Values are keeping up very well on account of the low level of stocks of many products. AGAR is firm on spot with new crop slightly easier for shipment. Business in ALOES has been small, market firm. BARBASCO ROOT meets with very fair business and prices tend to harden. Quotations for new crop BUCHU are still awaited from the source. The 1935 peel CASCARA SAGRADA for shipment is very firm. DESICCATED COCONUT is slightly dearer. The 1935 exports of Norwegian COD-LIVER OIL show a big decline and the shipment market is dull and easier. Foreign DANDELION ROOT is scarce and dearer. DERRIS ROOT is moving fairly well on spot and there are very few shipment offers. The demand for ERGOT is very slow and the recent high values are barely maintained. There are no quotations for Russian new crop. West African GINGER is slightly cheaper, spot and forward. Sudan GUM ACACIA continues dull and is again easier. The small quantity of B.P. test Matto Grosso IPECACUANHA is firmly held on spot. MENTHOL has been quiet, but the source reports fairly healthy conditions. PEPPERS are steadier. PIMENTO is still advancing and has now reached high figures. Supplies of RHUBARB are extremely small and there are still no shipment offers. Spot values of TONKA BEANS are firm and dearer. Spot offers of SENEGA are cheap compared with the shipment figure. TRAGACANTH is receiving fair inquiry, particularly druggists' qualities. WAXES are steady but quiet. New crop STROPHANTHUS has arrived and is being quoted.

### Essential Oils

Business has been patchy and of no great importance. Values on spot are keeping about steady. ANISE (STAR) is firming up on spot, due to the continued lack of shipment offers. BERGAMOT is steady on spot but lacking a good demand. Dutch CARAWAY is quoted cheaper to come forward. Sicilian hand-pressed LEMON has sold in fair quantities on spot and values are being maintained. MANDARIN is extremely short on spot and firm at high figures. The shipment price for French Guinea ORANGE, although still comparatively low, is steadier. Singapore PATCHOULI is well maintained at recent advances. Japanese PEPPERMINT has been quiet; the source reports shipment steady. The American oil is firm to come forward. PETITGRAIN is at slightly better figures for shipment. Quotations for WORMSEED are irregular, but there are no cheap shipment offers of U.S.P. oil. In the FIXED OILS markets business has been fair. LINSEED OIL is steady. American TURPENTINE is rather easier and dull. PALM OILS are steady.

### Exchange Rates on London.

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	January 9	Value of the £
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	7.27½	12/0½
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	12.27	12/0½
Brussels	Belgas to £	nominal	29.31½	16/9
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	22.40	24/8
Lisbon	Esc. to £	110	109½	19/11½
Madrid	1t s. to £	25.22½	36 11½	28/5½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	61 1½	13/2½
Montreal	Dol. to £	4.86½	4.95½	20/4½
New York	Dol. to £	nominal	4.93½	20/3½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	19.90½	21/11
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	74 27½	12/0½
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	119	12/0½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	19.39½	21/4
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	26½	12/0½
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2115	15.18	12/0½

Bank rate 2 per cent.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

GENERAL conditions in the market continue fairly steady, with a moderate volume of business being done. Makers' prices for their leading commodities are well maintained. Prices for guaiacol carbonate seem rather easier now there is a home source of supply.

ACETANILIDE.—Market steady, business quiet: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

ACETONE (B.G.S.).—The scale of prices continues steady at the reduction notified last week at £6d. to £5d. per ton, in drums, delivered.

ACETIC ACID.—The new scale of prices continues: 80 per cent. technical, £33 5s.; 80 per cent. pure, £35 5s., in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, £59, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £42 per ton, delivered free in the United Kingdom.

AMMONIUM BENZOATE.—Business on spot is quiet: quoted from 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices of the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

BARBITONE.—Dealers are finding business slow and very keen: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3½d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. 2d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices steady, business limited: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of prices are fully steady, with the demand good: Carbonate, less than one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; less than 8 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices for home trade steady: crystals, £36; powder, £37 per ton, delivered. Higher prices for smaller quantities.

BROMIDES.—Fair demand with the scale of prices fully steady: ammonium, not less than five cwt., 1s. 9d.; one cwt., 1s. 10d.; small quantities, 2s. 5d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals, and granular, not less than 5 cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; 28 lb., 1s. 10d.; smaller quantities, 2s. 2d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., not less than five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; smaller quantities, 2s. 4d. per lb., net, without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Business quiet: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

Caffeine.—Continental makers' agreed prices: pure alkaloid, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packing extra. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 5½d.; one cwt., 5s. 6½d.; 56 lb., 5s. 7½d.; smaller quantities, 5s. 8½d. per lb., delivered. British material: pure, 56 lb., 8s. 4d.; less, 8s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, 56 lb., 5s. 9d.; less, 6s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Modest business, quotations keen: spot, one cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1½d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Makers' prices for home trade very steady: duty-paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 1d.; one cwt., 3s. 2d.; 28 lb., 3s. 3d.; 14 lb., 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars, one penny per lb. extra.

CHLOROFORM.—Makers' prices are as follows: two cwt., 2s. 5½d.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6½d.; less, 2s. 7½d. per lb., in w-quarts of 8 lb. Packed in drums, 3d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb., for 1-lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Quotations are steadily maintained: British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

COCAINE.—British makers' prices for this market for wholesale bulk quantities are as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 25 oz. and over, 29s. 9d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 30s. 9d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 31s. 9d. per oz. PURE, CITRATE and SALICYLATE, 25 oz. and over, 32s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 33s. 6d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 34s. 6d. per oz., 16-oz. packages free, smaller packing extra. The scales of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities are as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 8 oz., 34s. 1d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 34s. 7d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 35s. 5d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 36s. 5d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 37s. 11d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 40s. 11d. per oz. PURE, CITRATE

and SALICYLATE, 8 oz., 36s. 10d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 37s. 4d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 38s. 2d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 39s. 2d.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and less than 1 oz., 40s. 8d.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 43s. 8d. per oz., packages extra. Resale: Sales subject to buyers undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at below the scale price for such quantity current at the time of re-sale. These scales of prices do not apply to export business, particulars of which may be obtained from the usual sources of supply.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Fair business, market steady: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2s per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—With this product now available from a home source, the price appears to have eased to 9s. per lb. for a fair quantity.

HEXAMINE.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are competitive: fair business: B.P. powder, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; free-running crystals, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, two cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 10d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

IODIDES.—Market quite steady and business on a good scale: makers quote Potassium Iodide, B.P., one cwt., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 2d.; 14 lb., 5s. 4d.; 7 lb., 5s. 8d.; 4 lb., 6s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 8d. per lb.

IRON QUININE CITRATE.—Makers' prices are as follows: not less than 100-oz. 10d.; in 100-oz. tins; 10d.; in 25-oz. tins; 1d.; in 16-oz. bottles; 11d.; in 4-oz. and 8-oz. bottles; 1s. 0d.; in 1-oz. bottles; less than 100-oz. lots, from 11d. to 1s. 4d. per oz., according to packing and quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Business has remained quiet: quantities in cartoys, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—The scales of prices for the salts continue firm: Chloride, B.P., not less than one cwt., 4s. 11d.; smaller quantities, from 5s. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Rather slow inquiry, makers' prices unchanged: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 5d.; five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 7d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONATE.—Dealers finding a small business, spot prices fairly steady: two cwt., 19s. 3d.; one cwt., 19s. 9d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2d.; small parcels, 20s. 8d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE.—Market is steady but rather quiet: 1 w-quart, 1s. 9d.; 6 w-quarts, 1s. 7d.; 12 w-quarts 1s. 5d.; 36 w-quarts, 1s. 4d. per lb., carriage paid on minimum 6 w-quarts; one demijohn, 1s. 2d. per lb., carriage paid.

PHENACETIN.—Continues in limited demand with quotations at a low level: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Market is dull and spot prices are very competitive and well under the Convention figures: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 9d.; two cwt., 9s. 0d., and less, 9s. 3d. per lb., with powder 2d. per lb. extra.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Market is keen, with a limited demand: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

PHENYL ETHYL BARBITURIC ACID.—Occasional small spot business. Quoted from 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per lb., in 2-lb. bottles, as to quantity.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—AMIDOL.—28 lb., 7s. 6d.; 14 lb., 8s. 3d.; 7 lb., 9s.; under 7 lb., 11s. 9d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles. CHLOROQUINOL.—1-lb. bottles, 2s. per lb. GLYCIN.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb. HYDROQUINONE.—56 lb., 4s. 10d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. per lb. METOL.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb. ALUM (PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt.; 28 lb. for 6s. GOLD CHLORIDE.—15-grain tubes, 51s. 6d. per doz. MAGNESIUM POWDER.—10s. per lb. PARAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLOR.—8s. 6d. per lb. POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE.—14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d. per lb. POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—One cwt., 7s. 28 lb., 8d.; 14 lb., 9d.; 7 lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. per lb. PYROGALLIC ACID.—28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 14 lb., 7s. 6d.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; under 7 lb., 8s. 9d. per lb. SODIUM CARBONATE (RECRYST).—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, CUBE, CRYST.—5 cwt., 16s. 3d.; 1 cwt., 18s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. SODIUM SULPHIDE (PURE).—7 lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d. per lb.

Piperazine.—The market is steady at the agreed prices of the Continental makers: in 8-oz. bottles, 11 lb., 53s. 4d.; 2 lb., 54s. 9d.; less, 56s. 3d. per lb.; in 1 oz. bottles, 61s. 10d. to 64s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity, ex warehouse.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are slightly cheaper; fair business reported: quantities in drums, 8d. to 9d.; druggists' parcels, 9d. to 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAICOLATE.—Business very slow, market irregular: spot quoted from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention scales of prices continue steady; business about normal: sulphate, 2s. 1d.; bisulphate, 2s. 1d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 8d.; salicylate, 2s. 9d.; hydrochlor., 2s. 7d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 10d.; hydrobromide, 2s. 7d.; bihydrobromide, 2s. 10d.; valerianate, 3s. 7d.; hypophosphite, 3s. 10d.; alkaloid, 2s. 11d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free; smaller packing extra.

RESORCIN.—Not much business moving. British material: crystals, one cwt., 4s. 11d.; 56 lb., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 1d.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., 6s. per lb.

SACCHARIN.—Convention price is steady at 37s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, with rebates for quantities.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Average business with makers' prices unchanged: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; 28 lb., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 9d.; 7 lb., 1s. 11d.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

SALOL.—Quoted unchanged; inquiry small: spot, crystals, two cwt., 3s. 6d.; one cwt., 3s. 6d.; 56 lb., 3s. 7d.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. per lb.; powder, 2d. per lb. extra.

SANTONIN.—Prices from first-hands steady; some outside cheaper sellers. Not less than 50 kilos., £35 12s. 6d.; not less than 25 kilos., £36 1s.; less than 10 kilos., £36 9s.; not less than 3 kilos., £36 17s.; not less than 1 kilo., £38 13s. 6d.; less than 1 kilo., £39 13s. 6d. Special prices are in operation for export to all markets.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Fair business at keen prices for quantities: bulk quantities, 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.—Business on the quiet side: spot, one cwt., 15s. 9d.; 28 lb., 16s.; 14 lb., 16s. 3d.; 7 lb., 16s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 17s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' prices steady, business quieter: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; 14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb.

STRYCHNINE SALTS.—Makers' prices are steady:—

	Under 16 ozs.	16 ozs.	35 ozs.
Alkaloid cryst.	2s. 8d.	2s. 7d.	2s. 6d.
Alkaloid powder	2s. 7d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 5d.
Bisulphate	2s. 2d.	2s. 1d.	2s. 0d.
Hydrochloride	2s. 5d.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3d.
Nitrate	2s. 3d.	2s. 2d.	2s. 1d.
Sulphate cryst.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3d.	2s. 2d.

25-oz. containers, free; 1-oz. bottles, 2d.; 2-oz. bottles, 3d. Other conditions as usual. Lower prices for bulk quantities. Wholesale distributors' prices for smaller quantities would be dearer.

SULPHONAL.—Very little inquiry, dealers' spot prices maintained: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s. 5d.; one cwt., 15s. 10d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. 9d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Fair business, market steady: British makers quote at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign material at competitive prices.

THEOBROMINE.—Continental material: pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3d.; one cwt., 6s. 4d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

THYMOL.—The scale of prices is about steady, business limited: synthetical, fine white, two cwt., 5s. 10d.; one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 4d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 7d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10d.; 28 lb., 9s. 4d.; 14 lb., 10s. 4d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Convention prices steadily maintained: ex close oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s. 3d.; one cwt., 13s. 6d.; 56 lb., 13s. 9d.; less, 14s. per lb.

#### Crude Drugs, etc.

ACONITE ROOT.—The spot prices for small parcels of *Napellus* are 62s. 6d., and Japanese about 45s. per cwt.

AGAR.—A routine business continues on spot, and values are fully steady. New crop for shipment is slightly easier: spot, Kobe No. 1, 3s. 6d.; No. 2, 3s. 2d.; Yokohama No. 1, 3s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, February-March, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 0d.; No. 2, 1s. 11d.; Yokohama No. 1, 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Values for these products continue fully steady with supplies restricted. Business rather slow: Cape, spot, 52s. 6d. for prime in boxes; shipment, boxes, 48s. od.; large boxes, 50s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.; Curaçao, spot, 105s. to 107s. 6d.; shipment, about 102s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude is slightly cheaper for January-February shipment at £32, c.i.f. English regulus is also easier at £72 to 73, spot.

BALSAMS.—A moderate inquiry with values maintained: *Tolu*, 1s. 6d.; *Canada*, 2s. 9d.; *Peru*, 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

**BARBASCO ROOT.**—A good inquiry with fair business continues here, and values are fully steady: 4.6 per cent. rotenone, 1s. 1d., and 5.3 rotenone, 1s. 1½d. per lb., in bond. Shipment offers are very limited, with one lot of 4 per cent. rotenone mentioned at 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

**BELLADONNA.**—Occasional inquiry on spot: leaves, 62s. 6d.; root, 55s. per cwt., spot.

**BUCHU.**—The usual importing quarters are still waiting for offers of new crop: on spot some rounds are available at about 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., as to quality. A parcel of rather stalky ovals are quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb.

**BURDOCK ROOT.**—Spot parcels are quoted at about 40s. per cwt. Business unimportant.

**CAMPHOR.**—Market has been dull: Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 6d.; powder, 2s. 4d.; slabs, 2s. 3½d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, tablets, 2s. 2d.; powder, 2s. 1d.; slabs, 2s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined is still unchanged; flowers, 1 cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz. and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.; special prices for contracts and quantities.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Business has been slow: Russian, 6s. 6d.; Chinese, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—This market keeps firm at recent prices, and bids slightly under the market have been rejected: spot, 1932 peel, 56s.; 1933 peel, 54s.; 1934 peel, 52s. per cwt.; shipment, 1933 and 1934 peel, about 46s., and 1935 peel very firm at 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**CHAMOMILES.**—Business has been unimportant: spot quoted from 130s. for good white flowers; medium, 115s.; mixed, about 105s. per cwt.

**CLOVES.**—Market is steady with a fair business passing: Zanzibar, spot, 7½d.; shipment, January-March, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 6½d.; shipment, January-March, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended January 4 were 200 and the deliveries 37, leaving a stock of 1,220. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 200 and the deliveries 37. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended January 4 were *nil* and the deliveries 167, leaving a stock of 1,395. From January 1 to date landings of Madagascar have been *nil* and the deliveries 167 packages. Published returns have been adjusted to correspond with stocks at end of 1935.

**COCONUT (DESICCATED).**—At the further slight advance the market is steady: spot, fine, 24s. 9d.; medium, 24s. 9d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, January, 24s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Bergen reports that shipment business is still of little importance, and the market tends easier. Exports for 1935 totalled 92,211 barrels, compared with 107,447 barrels in 1934, and 106,432 in 1933. Finest Lofoten, steam refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 86s. to 87s. per barrel, c.i.f., London; spot, in small lots, about 130s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. Newfoundland, non-freezing medicinal oil, about 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 110s. to 112s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

**COLCHICUM.**—Dealers are offering small parcels of root at about 45s. and seeds at 1s. per lb., spot.

**DAMIANA LEAVES.**—Market is quiet and quoted irregular with values from about 9d. to 10d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

**DANDELION ROOT.**—Supplies of foreign are very short and the price tends to be rather firmer, with the minimum now 82s. 6d. up to 85s. per cwt.

**DERRIS ROOT.**—Quite a good inquiry, and the market tends firmer: spot quoted from 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., as to test. The source is reported to be making very few offers for shipment.

**ERGOT.**—This market has remained quiet, but quoted prices are about maintained: Spanish and Portuguese, spot, 7s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Russian, 5s. 7½d. and 5s. 9d. up to 6s. 1½d. per lb. There are still no offers and no news of Russian new crop.

**GENTIAN.**—This market is quite steady and a fair business is reported with spot quoted at 37s. 6d. per cwt.

**GINGER.**—Market handling West African has been quiet and is quoted slightly cheaper: West African, spot, 49s.; shipment, January-March, 39s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 97s. 6d. to 100s.; small grinding, 72s. 6d. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

**GUM ACACIA.**—The market has been dull and is again quoted easier: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, about 42s. 6d.; bleached No. 1, steady at 110s.; extra, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, about 30s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HENNA.**—Market remains quiet: Indian, 30s. to 32s.; Egyptian, green, 30s.; brown, 27s. 6d. per cwt.

**HONEY.**—Market is fairly steady, business quiet: Jamaican, spot, dark manufacturing to pale, 31s. to 48s. per cwt. Mexican amber, about 37s. 6d. per cwt.

**HYDRASIS.**—Business has remained slow and values tend slightly lower: spot, 9s.; shipment, 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

**IPPCACUANHA.**—The spot market for B.P. test Matto Grosso root is firm with one lot in the North held for about 5s. 9d. per lb. and

parcels afloat, due to arrive about the end of this month at 5s. 7½d., landed terms. Some untested root on spot at lower figures.

**LIQUORICE ROOT.**—Little lots of decorticated on spot are at about 48s. 6d. and natural root about 12s. 6d. per cwt.

**Lycopodium.**—Spot market continues firm with limited supplies about 7s. per kilo.

**MENHOL.**—Business of no particular importance, but with reported firm conditions at the source the spot market is about steady: K/S brands, 13s. 4d. to 13s. 6d.; in bond, 12s. to 12s. 3d.; Japanese shippers quote January-February at 11s. 9d., with re-sellers at 11s. 7½d., c.i.f. Buyers of October-December at 11s. 3d., with sellers wanting 11s. 9d., c.i.f.

**MERCURY.**—The Spanish-Italian group report their shipment quotation is steady but business has been quieter of late. Quoted at 62 dollars 50 cents per bottle, f.o.b. Continent; spot, in small lots, £12 18s. to £12 18s. 6d. per bottle, ex store.

**OPIUM.**—Occasional small spot business: spot, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

**ORRIS ROOT.**—Holders of spot stocks are now asking up to 60s. for good Florentine and about 57s. 6d. for fair quality, in small parcels.

**PEPPER.**—Values are level on the week and the market is steady: Lampung, in bond, 3d.; shipment, January-March, 2½d.; March-May, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 5½d.; shipment, January-March, 3½s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4d.; shipment, January-March, 37s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 5½d.; shipment, January-March, 4½d.; March-May, 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

**PIMENTO.**—Values have again advanced sharply, and the market is firm: spot, 7½d. per lb.; shipment, January, 65s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**RHUBARB.**—The supplies available on spot are now very limited in volume and selection. A few odd lots of Shensi firmly held for 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. No Canton available. In rough round, all pinky is firm at 1s. 6½d., and ordinary quality at 1s. 5d. per lb. No shipment offers.

**RUBBER.**—At the slight advance on the week the market is steady and business has been rather better: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 6½d.; January, 6½d.; February, 6d.; March, 6½d.; April-June, 6½d.; July-September, 6½d.; October-December, 7½d. per lb.

**SAFFRON.**—Continues firm with rather more inquiry on the market: spot, B.P., 1898, prime, 48s.; extra, 46s.; super, 45s. per lb., and less for bulk quantities.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Rather quiet, values about steady: spot, Jamaican grey, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; native, mixed colours, 10½d. to 1s. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

**SEEDS.**—**ANISE.**—Spot, duty paid, Bulgarian, 31s.; Spanish, 62s. **CANARY.**—Spot, duty paid, Mazagan, 36s. 6d.; Spanish, 48s.

**CARAWAY.**—Market quiet; Dutch, 30s., duty paid. **CORIANDER.**—Market remains firm; Morocco, spot, 20s., duty paid, sellers; for prompt shipment, 17s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. **CUMIN.**—Spot, Malta, 48s. 6d., and Morocco, 45s., duty paid. **FENNEL.**—Indian, spot, 32s. 6d. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco, 14s. 6d. to 15s., spot, duty paid. **MUSTARD.**—English, 20s. to 31s. per cwt., according to quality.

**SENEGA.**—There are spot offers at 1s. 4d. with business modest. Shipment quotations now run out at 1s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

**SENNA.**—Dealers report a moderate inquiry is being received with values for all grades of Tinnevelly and Alexandrian pods and leaves continuing steady at the figures given in detail in last week's report.

**SHELLAC.**—Market has remained dull: spot, standard TN orange, 56s. to 60s.; fine orange, 85s. to 150s.; pure button, 82s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt., spot. For shipment, January, 50s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**SQUILL.**—Dealers' prices, according to quantity and quality, range from 45s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

**STRAMONIUM.**—Dealers quoting spot supplies from 35s. to 45s. per cwt., as to quality and quantity.

**STROPHANTHUS SEED.**—New crop has arrived and some good clean parcels testing 100 per cent. Kombé are priced at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

**TONKA BEANS.**—The spot market is firm and most holders of fair frosted Para beans are now asking up to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, November, 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

**TRAGACANTH.**—There has been a fair general inquiry with druggists' white grades the centre of interest and quoted from £20 to £23 cwt.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—The spot quotation is keeping fairly steady at about 42s. 6d. per cwt. for small parcels.

**WAX.**—**BEES'.**—Business on the small side, values keeping fairly steady: Abyssinian, spot, 120s.; in bond, 108s.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Benguela, spot, 120s.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 120s.; shipment, 106s. per cwt., c.i.f. **CARNAUBA.**—A moderate inquiry, stocks limited, values steady. Fatty grey, spot, 175s. afloat, 165s.; shipment, December-January, 160s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 180s.; shipment, January, 165s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality is very scarce and firm at 220s.; shipment, January, 205s., c.i.f. **Medianá.** spot, 205s.; shipment, January, 195s. per cwt., c.i.f.

## Essential Oils, etc.

A FEW items continue to attract attention, but general business has been rather quiet. Values are keeping quite steady. Anise (Star) is steadier on spot. Bergamot and other Sicilian oils are steady but quiet. Singapore patchouli is very firm. Petitgrain and Wormseed are quoted slightly dearer for shipment.

ALMOND.—Market steady, with small spot business: English made, cwt. lots, 2s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 7d. per lb.; foreign cwt. lots, 2s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 6d. per lb. French, bitter, 6s. 3d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Conditions in this market are becoming firmer. There appear to be a number of November-December declarations outstanding. No offers for shipment from the source, and very little afloat goods now offering: spot, leads, 2s. 0½d.; tins, 1s. 11d.; drums, 1s. 10½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, nominal from source and practically no re-sale offers.

BAY.—Not much inquiry, quoted unchanged: 4s. to 5s. per cent., 5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity.

BERGAMOT.—Things have remained rather quiet in this market, but holders are not inclined to discount their prices with a view to increasing the demand: spot offers still cover a wide range, with the lowest about 8s. 3d. up to 8s. 9d., as to quantity and brand, while here and there still higher prices are being mentioned.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Business has been of small account, and there are one or two keen offers: Brazilian, spot, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; shipment, about 5s. per lb., c.i.f.

CAJUPUT.—Occasional inquiry, market steady: B.P., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., as to quantity.

CANANGA.—Spot values are keeping steady in the region of 12s. 6d. to 12s. 7½d. per lb., as to quantity.

CARAWAY.—Prices for the Dutch oil to come forward have been reduced, as follows: Dutch rectified, 9s. 7½d. to 9s. 9d.; crude, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 4½d., landed and duty paid, as to quantity.

CASSIA.—Market has been very flat; spot, about 4s. 1½d.; shipment, now at 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—A moderate inquiry, market steady: African and American oil, spot, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity, in drums.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Moderate demand with prices keeping fully steady: Ceylon oil, spot, drums, 2s. 5d.; smaller packings, up to 2s. 10d.; shipment, 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Market remains dull, with values still at a low level: Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 4d.; shipment, drums, 9½d. to 9½d. per lb., c.i.f.; Java, spot, drums, 1s. 2½d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—The spot market for Madagascar oil is fully steady, supplies appear to be rather limited: Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 1½d.; smaller packings, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

EUCALYPIUS.—Continues fully steady on spot and the shipment market for the Empire oil is firm: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. to 1s. 0½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 2d. per lb., ex store.

GERANIUM.—Not much interest at the moment, quotations unchanged: Bourbon, spot, 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; shipment, 21s. c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; shipment, 21s. per lb., c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS.—With supplies very limited prices are keeping steady: spot, 5s.; shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

HO (SHIU).—A fair inquiry for limited quantities: spot, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Market is not receiving much inquiry: spot, standard quality oil, about 3s. per lb., in small parcels.

LAVENDER.—There is very little doing in this product, and the tone continues weak. The following figures are about the average of quotations: 50 to 52 per cent., 31s.; 48 to 50 per cent., 28s.; 40 to 42 per cent., 22s.; 38 to 40 per cent., 20s. to 21s.; 36 to 38 per cent., 19s. per lb., landed. Lavandin is quoted from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON.—Some quarters report a very fair demand for Sicilian hand-pressed oil with prices well maintained at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., as to quantity and brand. Some holders are not sellers at the lower figure. Californian oil has been in small request: spot, distilled, large drums, 4s. 3d.; small drums, 4s. 3½d.; cold pressed is steady at last week's reduction at 6s. 3d. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Market continues dull and the shipment market is unsteady at about 1s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f.

MANDARIN.—Acute scarcity is now reported on spot, and prices are firm at 23s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity, for a good quality oil.

NEROLI.—Very little inquiry being received on spot: quoted from 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per oz., as to quality and quantity.

NUTMEG.—Occasional small business. English and American oils quoted from 5s. 1d. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

ORANGE.—The Sicilian oil is nominal on spot. Due to shortage the spot value of French Guinea is firm, with repacked oil at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; the shipment market is cabled firmer and quoted in the region of 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., for good quantities. Californian oil is unchanged and quiet. One case, 3s. 4½d.; two or more cases, 3s. 2d.; small drums, 3s. 1d. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—With supplies on hand brought in at cheap prices the spot market has not been affected by the firmer shipment conditions: spot, 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; shipment, about 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—The Singapore oil continues to be quoted very firmly on spot at not less than 15s. 6d. per lb., and supplies are getting very low. Seychelles oil is also firm at 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity, and there are still no shipment offers.

PEPPERMINT.—The market has been rather quiet, but conditions at the source continue to be reported firm with shippers quoting January-February, 4s. 9d., with re-sellers at 4s. 7½d., c.i.f. There are buyers of October-December at 4s. 3d., with sellers wanting 4s. 9d., c.i.f. On spot the value is about 5s. per lb. The American natural oil is reported rather firm at the source, with 50 per cent. menthol oil held at 2 dollars 10 cents and 46 per cent. at 1 dollar 95 cents per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

PETITGRAIN.—The shipment price is reported steadier at about 3s. 6d., c.i.f. On spot supplies are limited at the moment and prices vary as to sellers in the region of 3s. 11d. per lb.

SPIKE.—This market remains dull and is unsteady: Spanish oil quoted from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 7½d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

WORMSEED.—Shipment offers vary considerably, but oil of U.S.P. quality is steady at 8s. 6d., c.i.f. There are cheaper offers, but the quality of the oil is reported indifferent. On spot values range from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

The following are current prices for synthetics, etc.—ACETO-PHENONE, 6s. to 6s. 4d. per lb.; AMYL ACETATE, pure, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; technical, 107s. 6d.; AMYL SALICYLATE, 2s. 2d. per lb. for cwt. lots up to 2s. 6d.; AUBEPINE, ex para cresole, cheaper at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.; BENZALDEHYDE, f.f.c., 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; BENZYL ACETATE, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; BENZYL ALCOHOL, cwt. lots, 1s. 11d. up to 2s. 3d. per lb. for small lots; BROMYSTYROL, 100 per cent., 9s. 6d. to 11s. per lb.; BUTYRIC ACID, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; CITRAL, chemically pure, steady at 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.; COUMARIN, 7s. 3d. to 8s. per lb.; DIETHYL PHTHALATE is steady at 1s. 3d. for cwt. lots, cans extra; up to 1s. 8d. per lb. for small lots; EUGENOL, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.; GERANIOL, ex palmarosa, 15s. to 17s. per lb.; HELIOTROPINE, 100 per cent. crystals, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d., as to quantity; ISO EUGENOL, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. METHYL ANTHRANILATE is steady at 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb. MIRBANE, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; MUSK, KETONE, 18s.; AMBRETTE, 16s. 6d.; XYLOL, 4s. 3d. per lb.; TERPINEOL, 1s. 4d. for ton lots up to 1s. 9d. per lb. for small parcels.

## Fixed Oils, etc.

SOME items have met with a steady demand and values in these cases are keeping fully steady. Linseed is dearer, closing firm. Palm oils have advanced, closing strong. American turpentine has been dull and is quoted easier. ACID OILS.—Supplies very scarce, quoted dearer where available: coconut and/or palm kernel, nominal; groundnut, 23s. 6d.; soya, 18s. 6d., spot. CASTOR.—Quotations are again slightly easier, market dull: pharmaceutical, 45s. 6d.; first pressings, 40s. 6d.; second pressings, 38s. 6d. (barrels), cases £4 per ton extra, ex mills, Hull, in not less than one-ton lots; Bombay, 33s. 6d. (drums), c.i.f. COCONUT.—Market is firm as quoted, fair demand: deodorised, 33s. (barrels), spot; Ceylon mill, 23s. 6d. (drums), c.i.f.

COTTON.—Market is steady at the slight reduction: deodorised, 34s.; common edible, 32s.; soap-making, 29s.; crude, 28s. 6d.; spot (barrels). GROUNDNUT.—The market is firmer, fair inquiry: deodorised, 41s. 6d. (barrels), spot; crude oriental, 31s. 6d. (drums), c.i.f.

LINSEED (RAW, NAKED).—Values have advanced and the market closes firm: spot, 29s. 9d. for small quantities; January, 27s. 3d.; January-April, 27s. 6d.; May-August, 27s. 9d.; September-December, 28s. 1½d. Boiled oil, spot, 32s. 6d.

OLIVE.—Business has remained slow and the market is not so strong: Edible, 5s. 1d. to 5s. 3d., in drums; 7s. 6d. to 8s. per gallon, in tins. B.P., 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per gallon. PALM.—Values show a good advance and the market closes firm with business fairly active: Lagos, 21s. 6d., shipment; softs, 21s., shipment; mediums, 21s., shipment; hards, 21s., shipment; bleached, 23s. 6d., spot. PALM KERNEL.—Market is steady at slightly improved values: deodorised, 33s. 6d.; crude, 26s. 6d.; spot (barrels).

RAPE.—Market has remained dull: refined, 39s. 6d.; crude, 38s., spot (barrels). RESIN.—Business has been slow: B, 1s. 7½d.; D, 11s. 9d.; F/G, 12s. 6d.; N, 13s. 6d.; W/G, 14s. 3d.; W/W, 15s. 3d. per cwt., ex wharf. SOYA.—Market is steady and business is about average: deodorised, 38s.; crude, 33s. 6d., spot (barrels).

TURPENTINE, AMERICAN.—Business has been unimportant, values rather easier: total London stocks, 14,865 barrels; on spot, 45s. WOOD.—The acute scarcity of supplies of Hankow oil in barrels continues and, consequently, values are more or less nominal at about 95s. to 100s. per cwt. for immediate delivery, with distant forward quotations about £75 per ton.

## Correspondence

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

### From Old French Records

SIR.—In Dr. Parry's interesting notes on medicines used by the apothecaries of the fifteenth century (*C. & D.*, December 28, p. 758) there is a list of drugs given to horses, all of which are not identified. There is no doubt that "boulameny" refers to Armenian bole or earth. This ferruginous clay was introduced into Europe from the East long before the Middle Ages, and is sold as Gil-i-Amanat at the present time in all the bazaars in India, Persia, Iraq and Turkey. I am not so sure about "tourmentine," but I am inclined to recognise it as "turpentine," probably Bordeaux turpentine, a favourite medicine obtained as a natural oleo-resin from the pine forests in the South-West of France.—I am, etc.,

DAVID HOOPER.

Highbury, N.

### The Great Adventure

SIR.—Your leading article on this topic will delight, even while it saddens, your readers. So far are you from exaggerating our grievances that you omit to mention certain other forms of inspection—as, for example, those connected with excise, with weights and measures, and with employment. It seems odd that whereas none of us know where our centre of gravity is to be found, whether in our professional or in our shopkeeping side, there is no doubt in the minds of any of us that we are constantly badgered as no professional or purely shopkeeping class is or ever was. Surely the main object of qualification is, in itself, to be the public's protection. Why inspection after inspection on top of qualification? What is the value to the public of our qualifications if we are not to be trusted? And if anyone imagines that we are at the end of our troubles he is much mistaken. New inquisitions will no doubt be invented for our torment as time goes on. You put your finger on the most important spot of all when you suggest that the functions and jurisdiction of the new inspectors should be clearly defined. In the absence of such definition, defiance will not be unknown. We have a right to know in advance whether any particular line of inquiry is legitimate or *ultra vires*. Nor is it fair to the inspectors themselves to increase the difficulties of their jobs by laying them open to unpleasantness or friction.—Yours truly,

JEREMIAH JUNIOR (6/1).

SIR.—However fatherly the new inspectors may be semi-officially expected to be, there will have to be some stereotyped method laid down for them to proceed on when inspecting a pharmacy; and this method must be based on the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Poisons Rules, otherwise each one would construe his duties according to his own ideas. Even with a broad outline to work on it is possible for two inspectors to decide differently; for example, in the storage of First Schedule poisons there are three methods by which this can be done. Then there is the question of "personal control"; it has been explained that a short temporary absence such as an interval for meals would not be considered an infraction of this section, always presuming that no poisons are sold during the absence of the pharmacist, but an inspector might have different ideas regarding the interpretation of this phrase. I am afraid there is no protection from the mean actions of vindictive informers; even if the information was false, a complaint would have to be investigated, and there seems to be no machinery for securing compensation if a pharmacist were put to any inconvenience and expense owing to such a charge. Pharmacists as a class are very nervous about inside information concerning their businesses becoming known outside, owing, possibly, to the intensive competition they have to fight; so the prospect of a docketed record of their private concerns will provide a further cause for dissatisfaction.

Faithfully yours,

INDEXED (6/1).

### Poisons List and Rules

SIR.—The chemists and druggists have a chance of objecting to the inclusion of lysol as a Part II poison. . . . In Part II of the List we read: "Phenols as defined in Part I of this List

in substances containing less than 60 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols"; if this was altered to read: "Phenols as defined in Part I of this List in substances containing less than 40 per cent., weight in weight, of phenols," this alteration would bring lysol into Part I of the List. Many people commit suicide by means of lysol, and enlarging the number of retailers is widening the field for the purchasing of lysol for potential suicides. The local chemists here are interested and are willing to sign a petition for presentation to some member of Parliament friendly to our cause. We must act at once if we do not wish to see lysol and other strongly poisonous phenols pass into the hands of the unqualified vendor.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE R. GIBBON.

### Wanted: A "Hitler" in Pharmacy

SIR.—Are we chemists a body of 22,000 jelly-fish? The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, has driven more than one nail in the coffin of the private chemist. Under the new law he is in a very little better position than the grocer, ironmonger or bird-seed-shop proprietor who pays 7s. 6d. to become a listed seller of poisons. The pharmacist's only "privilege" is that he can sell Part I poisons, and in a great number of cases (except in mainly dispensing businesses) the annual net profit on the sale of these Part I poisons would be about equivalent to the £2 12s. 6d. he pays to the Pharmaceutical Society for this privilege. The years of hard work and the considerable amount of money he has spent in obtaining his qualification have bestowed upon him this handsome reward. What chemist in business to-day, if he had his time over again, would adopt pharmacy as a profession? What need will there be for the unqualified to qualify? What is to prevent them (and who can blame them?) from opening shops all over the country which to all intents and purposes will be chemists' shops from the public point of view? Chemists who in country districts have run branch drug stores which would not pay for qualified management will now have to hand them over to the unqualified, or close them up, thus making a present of the business to the local grocer or ironmonger. I wonder what these chemists will think of the benefits of the new Act. It seems impossible to discover any benefits in the Act except the enrichment of the Pharmaceutical Society; they certainly have done very well out of it, but the private chemist appears to take the place of the animal which we used to connect with the name of "Mother Hubbard." But the screamingly funny part of the Act (if it were not so serious) is that whilst a chemist must either himself sell or personally supervise the sale of such poisons as lysol, the listed seller of poisons may appoint a deputy. This means that if a chemist who has no qualified assistant goes home to lunch (and even the new Act has not forbidden a chemist to eat), any application by a customer during his absence for lysol must be referred to the nearest listed seller, when the sale may be made by the errand-boy, if he happens to be the deputy named. Incidentally the grocers, ironmongers, etc., must have had strong men to represent them to persuade our lawmakers to consent to their selling lysol. They have gained a great victory at the expense of the chemist. Where are our strong men?—Yours, etc.,

PERCY CHEETHAM.

31 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

### An Episode at Newquay

SIR.—The chairman's remarks at Timothy White's annual meeting are hardly comprehensible in view of the fact that, with full knowledge of the Newquay Chamber of Commerce's arrangements for closing for Christmas (viz., Christmas Day, Boxing Day and December 27, chemists opening for medicines, etc., half an hour morning and evening), instructions were issued on December 23 to open the local branch on December 27. In spite of telegrams to Portsmouth from the local Chamber of Commerce, they still insisted on opening, and as a consequence were the only shop in the town open on that day and employing staff.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT E. PEARCE, LTD.,  
T. M. P. ELFORD, Director.

Newquay.

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*E. R. (10/12).*—**ALOPECIA.**—The treatment of premature fall of the hair demands consideration of the general condition of the patient and of the state of the scalp. No internal treatment has a specific action on the growth of the hair, but in many cases general tonics, such as arsenic, strychnine and iron are found to be of benefit. Alopecia areata is best treated with stimulating lotions of the Erasmus Wilson type. If there is any dandruff, the head should be washed frequently with a spirit-soap (equal parts rectified spirit and soft soap, B.P.), and sulphur ointment or ammoniated mercury ointment (5 gr. in 1 oz.) gently rubbed in. As a stimulating lotion, either of the following is suitable:—

	I	II
Oil. amygdal.	3j.	Acet. canthar. .. .. 5ss.
Liq. am. fort.	3j.	Aq. mellis .. .. 3ss.
Spt. rosmar.	3iv.	Glycerini .. .. 3ss.
Aq. mellis .. ..	3ij.	Aq. flor. aurant. .. .. 3ij.
		Aq. .. .. ad 3vij.

*F. C. (17/8).*—**FUGITIVE INK ADHESIVE.**—This is composed mainly of dextrin (probably 50 per cent.) with glycerin (say, 30 per cent.) and a little water.

*P. V. L. (20/12).*—**PRESERVING FISHING BAIT.**—The following is the usual solution employed for preserving minnows, etc.:—

Solution of formaldehyde .. ..	1 oz.
Glycerin .. ..	1/2 oz.
Water .. ..	10 oz.

Too large a proportion of formaldehyde is liable to cause brittleness.

*G. R. (13/12).*—**SOFTENING A TOE-NAIL.**—In order to soften a very hard toe-nail apply by means of a brush a 5 per cent. solution of sodium sulphide. The skin round the nail should be smeared with soft paraffin to prevent its being burnt by this solution. When the nail is softened, scrape away the soft portion with a blunt knife and repeat the process if necessary.

*C. B. J. (20/12).*—**HEADACHE POWDER.**—The ingredients in your headache powder appear to be acetylsalicylic acid, phenacetin and caffeine citrate. As you are no doubt aware, such powders are generally mixed in the following proportions:—

Acetylsalicylic acid .. ..	gr.v.
Phenacetin .. ..	gr.iiis.
Caffeine citrate .. ..	gr.j.

*P. B. (20/12).*—**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.**—Generally speaking, most substances are as soluble in isopropyl as in ethyl alcohol. A table of solubilities of essential oils and perfumery synthetics was given in the *C. & D.*, 1927, I, 11. When heated just to boiling with mercuric sulphate solution, a white or yellow precipitate is formed, and this reaction may be used to distinguish isopropyl from methyl or ethyl alcohols. Isopropyl alcohol is considerably more toxic than ethyl alcohol, but in the degree of dilution in which the flavouring essences would be consumed, it does not seem that the greater toxicity would be material.

*W. I. (13/12).*—**TAR SHAMPOO.**—The following formula could be adapted to meet your requirements:—

Stockholm tar .. ..	5j.
Triethanolamine (technical 80 per cent.)	3j.
Oleic acid .. ..	3ij.
Industrial spirit .. ..	3iss.
Water .. ..	3vj.

Mix the tar, acid and spirit, slowly stir in the triethanolamine, then also slowly and with stirring, add the water. Allow to stand twenty-four hours. Permission of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise must be obtained for the use of industrial spirit.

As a pine perfume, we suggest a few drops of equal parts of pine oil and bornyl acetate. *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1934, contains a large number of formulas dealing with toilet preparations, and the manufacture of liquid soaps and shampoos is explained therein.

*J. S. G. (15/11).*—**SOAPLESS SHAMPOO.**—The alternative to sulphonated lorol for soapless shampoos is saponin. Saponin is not readily soluble in alcohol, and cannot be used for making "dry" shampoos; nor is it desirable to use saponin in conjunction with soap. The quantity of alcohol present in a saponin shampoo preparation should not exceed 20 per cent., otherwise there is danger of adversely affecting the emulsifying power of the saponin. A formula is as follows:—

Saponin, pure .. ..	2.0
Rose water, diluted .. ..	80.0
Ylang-ylang oil .. ..	0.05
Saturated alcoholic solution of musk xylol .. ..	1.5
Alcohol .. ..	15.0
Water, distilled .. ..	to 100.0

The saponin should be dissolved in the rose water, the alcohol containing the perfume added, and the mixture made up to volume with distilled water. It may be tinted yellow with a trace of tartrazine. Distilled water can be substituted for rose water, and a little phenyl ethyl alcohol added.

*E. B. (26/11).*—**ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Several firms representing manufacturers of preparations not advertised to the public have formed themselves into an association to represent this branch of the pharmaceutical trade (see *C. & D.*, August 24, p. 239). The secretary is Mr. J. E. Woodhead, Coronation House, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

*V. P. (24/88).*—**SURGICAL SPIRIT.**—The formulas for which you ask are as follows:—

I	II
Castor oil .. ..	1/2 fl. oz.
Methyl salicylate ..	48m
Ethyl phthalate ..	192m
Industrial methylated spirit .. ..	to 20 fl. oz.
	Castor oil .. .. 264m
	Mineral naphtha .. 24m
	Ethyl phthalate .. 192m
	Industrial methylated spirit .. .. to 20 fl. oz.

*K. M. R. (22/11).*—**DRUGS AND THEIR ORIGIN.**—We think you have in mind the *C. & D.* "Commercial Compendium," but this has not as yet been printed in book form. One of the following would probably serve your purpose:—Greenish's "Materia Medica" (Churchill), 25s.; Gadd's "Drugs, their Production," etc. (Bailliere), 5s.; Humphrey's "Drugs in Commerce," etc. (Pitman), 3s.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1886

### "The Resident Secretary in Scotland"

The president [of the Pharmaceutical Society] read a letter [at the January Council meeting] from Mr. Peter MacEwan, resigning his position as secretary to the Society in Scotland. He then moved:—"That the Council regrets to receive from Mr. Peter MacEwan notice of his retirement from his official position in the Society, and desires to record its appreciation of the services that he has rendered to the Society and to pharmacy during the time he has been the Society's officer in Scotland. The Council hopes that his future career may be a successful one." [Mr. MacEwan joined the editorial staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and was Editor from 1899 to 1917.] In so doing he begged to express on his own part and that of the vice-president their regret at losing this very efficient officer. Having had occasion several times to go to Scotland officially, they had been struck, as had also their colleagues in the North, with the activity, intelligence, and increased scope of the work which Mr. MacEwan showed every time they attended the meetings of the Board of Examiners in Scotland. . . . It was resolved to offer the vacant position to Mr. John Rutherford Hill, of Edinburgh, on conditions to be agreed upon by the president, vice-president, Mr. Borland, and Mr. Young.

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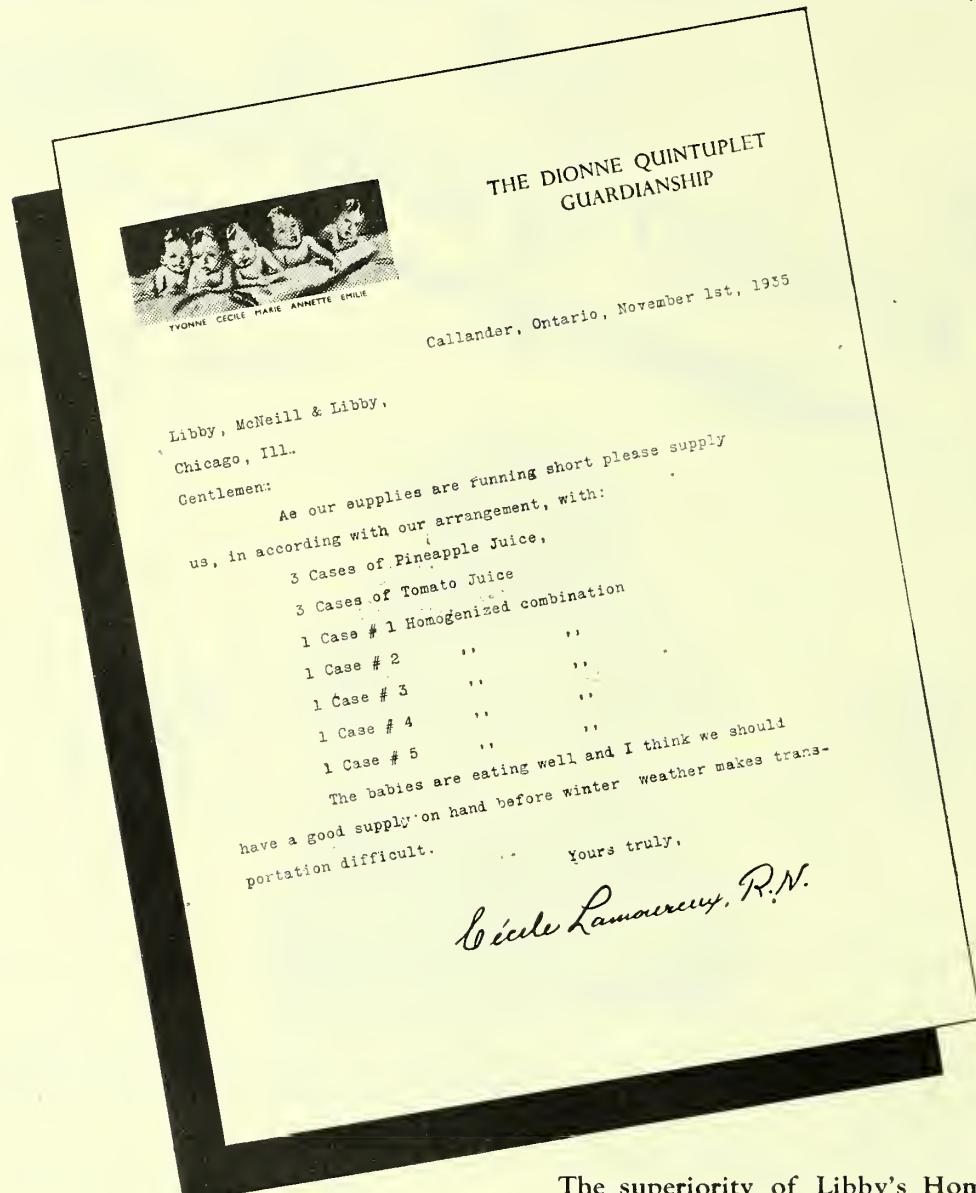
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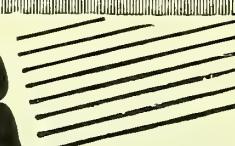
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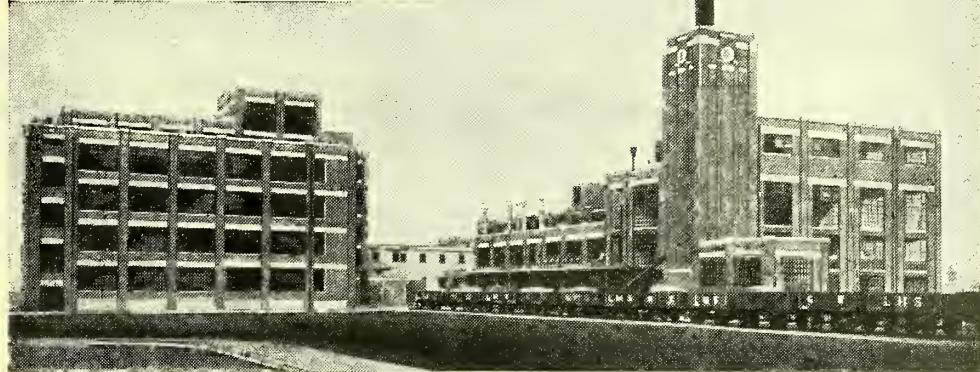
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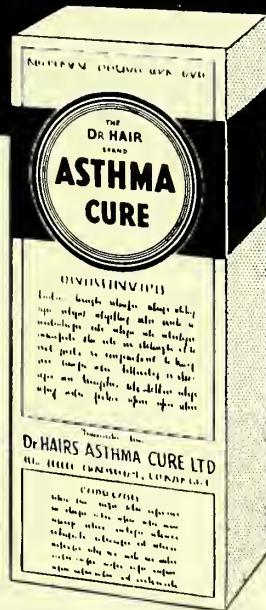
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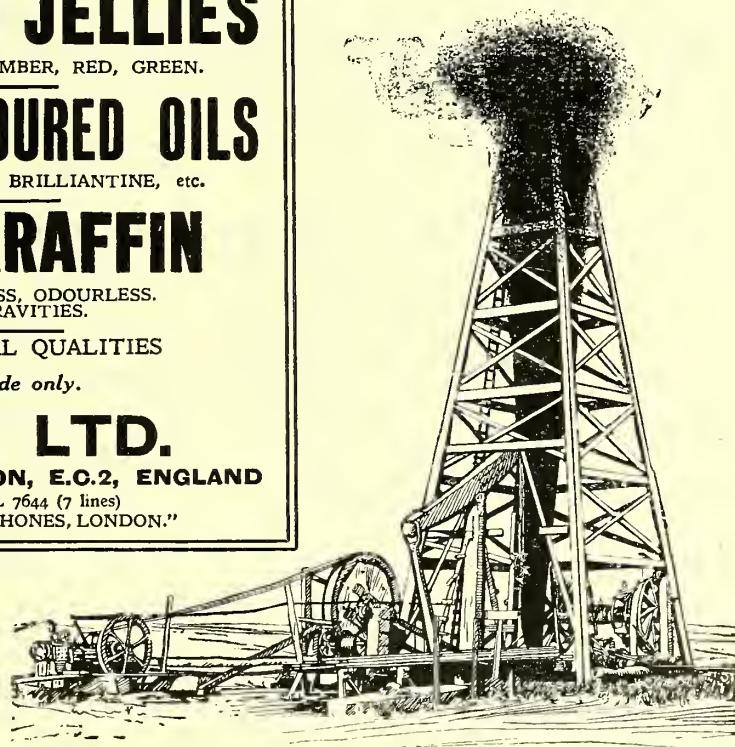
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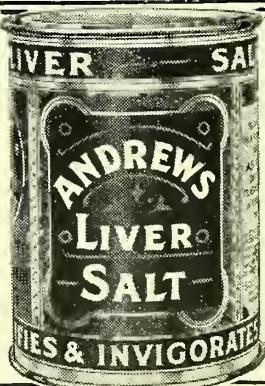
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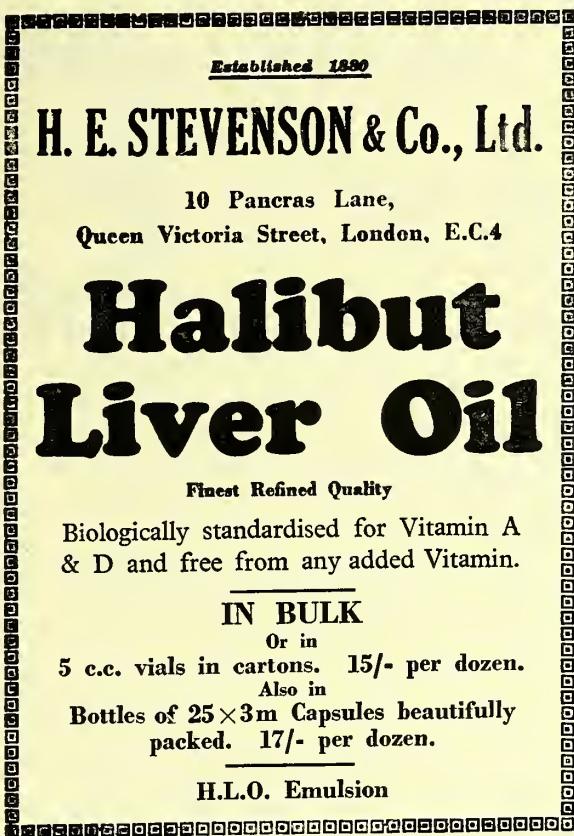
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PEPTO-FER**

Sold throughout the world as a tonic for convalescents and sufferers from all kinds of anaemia.

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MUSTARD  
LEAVES**

Have long been universally famous. They are mustard plasters of exceptional strength and quality.

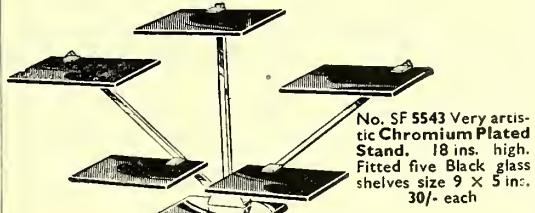
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MUSTARD  
(for veterinary  
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Used in the French Army, and approved by the veterinary schools of England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

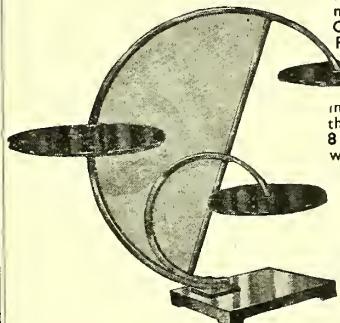
All enquiries (except for Pepto-Fer) to:—

GUYOT-GUENIN & SON (Dept. C.D.)  
59 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

For Pepto-Fer, please write direct to:—

Dept. C.D., DARRASSE FRÈRES,  
13 rue Pavée, Paris IV, France.**Dudleys for Display Sundries**

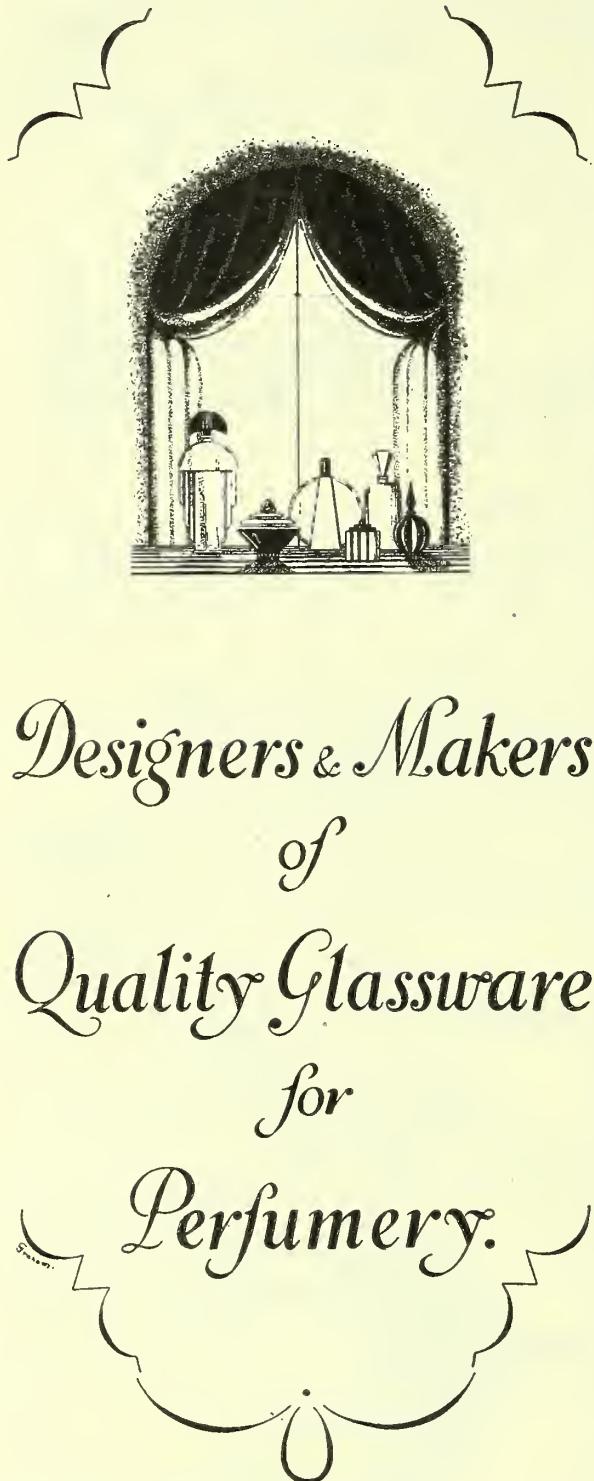
5583 This Stand strikes a new note. It is finished in a mixture of oxydised and Chrome Metal with a glass Panel in semi-circle section. Black Glass Shelves drop from the arc in an attractive manner. There are two 6 in. and one 8 in. circles. Height 17 ins., width 20 ins. 30/- each.



May we send you our catalogue of Display Fittings, No. C. D. 1615? Prices net ex works

**Dudley & Company, Limited****Holloway Rd., London, N.7**

City Showrooms: 65 Fore St., E.C.



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LIMITED

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ENGLAND

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Could you send me some advertising matter, so that I can give a window show?

Yours faithfully,  
Sam. Jno. Powell.

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1/3 Packet of 24 Powders Replaced by New  
**1! PACKET OF 21 POWDERS**

Such an offer of better value to the Public is certain to create an increased demand for a line which is already highly popular. The new size shows an excellent profit at 8/- per dozen, while orders of 1 dozen or more, or any quantity included in a £2 parcel, are charged at 7/- per dozen.

The New 1/- price will not be incorporated in our Advertising until the new pack is in full circulation. Old stocks of 1/3 size, however, will be replaced by the new 1/- pack, in proportion, if returned direct to us.

**SHERLEY'S**  
CAT CONDITION POWDERS  
Specially Prepared for  
**CATS**

Hitherto the small strength Sherley's Tonic and Condition Powders have been recommended for Cats. Now, however, a special new pack for Cats only has been produced with the name "Sherley's Cat Condition Powders" and is certain to be popular among Cat lovers.

There are two sizes—6d. containing 9 Powders and 1/- containing 21 Powders—packed on Display Cards of two dozen 6d. or one dozen 1/-. Trade Prices are the same as for the Tonic and Condition Powders for dogs.

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TINS**

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"LACTOL" is the largest selling Puppy-rearing Food.

It is being pushed by a bold and forceful advertising campaign, backed by our sales-compelling "Old Lactolian" scheme.

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In packets at 5d., 9d. and 1/3 each.  
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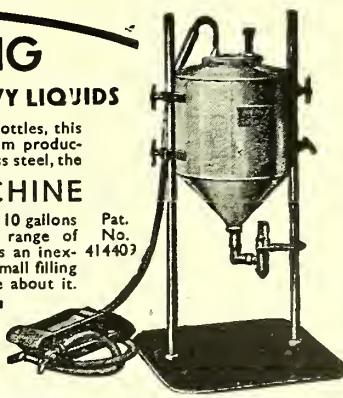
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**LAUDER 4a Compressed Air FILLING MACHINE**

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This machine is made in 3 sizes (2, 5, and 10 gallons capacity), complete with pump and range of No. nozzles (ordinary and canulae). This is an inexpensive machine which can solve your small filling problems. Ask us to tell you more about it.



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NEW 'ASPRO'  
DISPLAY MATERIAL**



'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority. No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

Made in England by **ASPRO LTD.**  
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**ASPRO**  
REG. TRADE MARK.



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

JANUARY 11,  
1936.

## ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

**ALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are **PREPAID**, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

**BUSINESSES WANTED** and for **DISPOSAL, PREMISES TO LET** and **FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS FOR SALE** and **AGENCIES**—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No. 1/- extra.)

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We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

1.—HAMPSTEAD.—Middle- and High-class Toilet and Dispensing Business; attractive lock-up shop tastefully fitted and well stocked; good-class district; long Lease; rent £100 per annum; turnover under management at the rate of about £1,400 per annum, increasing; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures plus £250 for the Lease and Goodwill.

2.—LONDON, S.W.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £3,200, increasing; stock worth about £735; long Lease; valuation terms entertained.

3.—SLOANE SQUARE (NEAR).—Old-established Middle-class Business in main road; returns approximately £1,650 with gross profit £580; double-fronted shop; net rent and rates £72 per annum; stock and fixtures worth about £900; price by negotiation.

4.—LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Business for immediate disposal for a genuine reason; returns last year about £2,000; new Lease will be granted at reasonable rental; stock and fixtures worth about £600; price about £1,000 or near offer.

5.—CHELSEA (Death Vacancy).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; average returns £1,238 per annum; profit rental of £73 per annum; long Lease; an early sale is desired; further information will be furnished to genuine buyers.

6.—NORTH LONDON (Vendor retiring).—Old-established Business, present hands 41 years; N.H.I. £1,000 to £2,000 scripts per annum; returns last year £1,477; gross profit 36 per cent.; net rent £35 per annum; stock and fixtures estimated at £850; valuation terms entertained.

7.—GOLDERS GREEN (NEAR).—Good-class Business with increasing turnover, last year being £2,506; Accountant's figures; excellent profits; modern double-fronted shop well fitted and stocked; new Lease will be granted; flat over; price all at £1,550; part payment entertained; trial will be given if desired.

8.—ESSEX (MARKET TOWN).—Family Retail Business with side line; net profit last year £408; rent £100 per annum; long Lease; price £500 all at or near offer.

9.—LONDON, W.9.—Middle-class Business in main road; established about 50 years; returns £2,100 per annum; gross profit over 45 per cent.; Accountant's figures; good living accommodation; reasonable rent; long Lease; price £1,500 or near offer.

10.—STOCKWELL (NEAR).—Main-road Middle-class Business; increasing turnover, present rate £27-£28 weekly; gross profit 40 per cent.; stock and fixtures worth about £425; rent £75 per annum; long Lease; price £700 or near offer.

11.—ROMFORD (NEAR).—Good-class Business with Optical connection; returns approach £2,800 per annum; Chartered Accountant's figures; very attractive shop; stock and fixtures worth about £1,150; a new Lease will be granted and an equitable sum will be accepted in respect of the Goodwill.

12.—SUSSEX COAST.—High-class Dispensing Business with good sale for own Proprietaries and Toilet Requisites; old-established; returns last year £3,250; net profit £600; attractive shop in main road; stock worth about £1,000; good living accommodation; price asked £2,650 or possibly valuation terms would be entertained.

13.—BRIGHTON.—Good Middle-class Business with fair amount of Dispensing; very old-established; returns 1934, £2,600; good profits; reasonable rent; long Lease; price asked £2,150 or near offer.

14.—CORNWALL.—Old-established Business; returns last year under management £2,140, this year will show a substantial increase; attractive shop in good position; living accommodation; long Lease; reasonable rent; price £1,650 or near offer, or valuation terms entertained.

15.—MIDLANDS.—High-class Business producing a net profit of about £900 per annum; minimum purchase price £4,500; Vendor retiring; further particulars will be furnished to intending purchasers with the necessary capital at command.

16.—WARWICKSHIRE (INDUSTRIAL TOWN).—Medium-class Business with Toilet trade; returns last year exceeded £1,450; Audited Accounts; stock and fixtures worth about £620; good living accommodation; long Lease; reasonable rent; price about £820, or valuation terms entertained; Vendor moving South.

17.—LIVERPOOL.—Middle-class Business; established many years; returns 1935, £1,530; stock and fixtures worth about £800; living accommodation; garage and large shed; price of business £975 or near offer; property may also be purchased; ill-health cause of sale.

18.—SURREY.—Middle-class Business in healthy district, producing net profit of about £350 per annum; 6-roomed house with bathroom and room for garage; 14 years' Lease at £70 per annum; price about £800.

19.—BOURNEMOUTH.—Large double-fronted shop in excellent position; returns 1934, £3,070; gross profit £1,196; held on renewable Lease; further details on application.

20.—TORQUAY.—Very old-established Business for immediate disposal for genuine reason; increasing turnover producing net profit between £450 and £500 per annum; Accounts available; stock and fixtures worth about £1,000; good living accommodation; price £1,200 or near offer.

## Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

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# ERNEST J. GEORGE & CO.

Lancashire and District Representative : Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone: Great Moor 2405

Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) LONDON, N.W. (OUTER SUBURB).—Attractive modern pharmacy, situated in rapidly-growing residential area; turnover steadily increasing, and should undoubtedly show big strides within the next two years. Returns for 1934-35 upwards of £2,500; living accommodation if required; genuine reason for selling; reasonable purchase price.

(C2) SURRY.—Rapidly increasing up-to-date pharmacy, with modern flat above, including three bedrooms; turnover for financial year recently ended, £1,700 approximately; situated in growing area; excellent scope; owner purchasing optical business, and wishes to sell quickly; £300 is asked for goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures, but reasonable offers will be considered; stock estimated at £420 (could be reduced if necessary), and fixtures £260.

(C3) ACTON.—Lock-up pharmacy situated in busy shopping street; genuine scope for early substantial increase under personal proprietorship; present turnover £200 weekly; rent £80 per annum, including rates; price for quick sale £550, including stock, £400.

(C4) RICHMOND (NEAR).—Old-established pharmacy, in present hands for over 30 years; up to the last year or so the returns have exceeded £2,000 per annum, but the proprietor has lately been unable to devote full attention to the business, and they are at present in the region of £300 weekly; with a renewal of personal interest, however, the business should be capable of quick resuscitation; good dispensing connection; price by arrangement.

(C5) SOUTH DEVON.—Drug Store, with exceptional possibilities under qualified proprietorship; present returns average approximately £1,100 per annum; audited accounts; property also available, or lease would be granted to approved tenant; extensive living accommodation, from which a substantial income is derivable; further particulars to genuine prospective purchasers upon application.

(C6) NORTH SCOTLAND.—Old-established pharmacy for disposal owing to ill-health and contemplated retirement; property also available; present returns approximately £1,100 per annum; excellent scope for considerable further development; good living accommodation; reasonable purchase price.

(C7) WESTCLIFF.—Splendid opportunity for enterprising chemist to acquire good progressive family business in prominent residential district; accountants' figures; turnover for last financial year, £1,363; net profit, £335; rent £100, including good house; immediate sale desired, and owner will sell at sacrifice figure; part of purchase-money could probably be raised on loan if necessary.

(C8) WARWICKSHIRE.—Good family business with up-to-date

Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1

Telephone Nos. : Holborn 7406 & 7407 (2 lines)

-15 Bridge Street, Walsall Telephone: Walsall 3774

living accommodation; no near opposition; average returns approximately £1,450 per annum; rent and rates £104 16s.; lease 22 years unexpired; price £200, plus value of stock and fixtures.

(C9) LEEDS.—Good-class business, with living accommodation, situated in growing residential area; turnover £1,400-£1,500 per annum, with genuine scope for further increase; rent £120; price £1,050, including stock and fixtures, estimated at £850; owner reluctantly compelled to sell owing to continued illness.

(C10) WILLESDEN (NEAR).—For sale, owing to retirement, congenial middle-class business situated in populous area; present returns approximately £20 per week, with extensive scope for further development; attractive, well-fitted pharmacy; reasonable purchase price.

(C11) LONDON, W.—Drug store, old established, with particularly good scope for substantial development; turnover upwards of £1,500 per annum; rent £100, including living accommodation; price £650 all-at, of which stock is estimated at £300, and fixtures £250.

(C12) CROYDON.—Established middle-class business, with good living accommodation, including garage and garden; returns for last financial year, £1,201; net profit £300; rent £80; premises situated in main shopping road of congenial residential area; price asked, £825, or near offer.

(C13) SUTTON (SURREY).—Easily conducted family business with up-to-date house attached; turnover well capable of increase if fully exploited; returns for last year, £1,456; gross profit, £543; net profit about £375; no near opposition; price all-at £950, including stock and fixtures estimated at £750.

(C14) KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (NEAR).—Attractive modern pharmacy with living accommodation; turnover for 1934-35, £1,246; rent £70; lease 14 years; no near opposition; reasonable purchase price.

(C15) HORSEY (NEAR).—Good family business in present hands 40 years; large panel; turnover now approximately £1,500 per annum, with plenty of scope for further increase; self-contained house; owner retiring; £300 is asked for goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures; open to offer.

(C16) LONDON, S.W.—Main-road pharmacy with living accommodation, at present sublet for £58 10s. per annum; turnover approximately £1,600, including N.H.I., which averages £14 per month; rent £75; 21 years' lease; net profit about £400; price £900 or on valuation terms.

(C17) SOUTH-WEST COUNTRY.—Family business, situated in main street of busy market town; turnover during the past three years has shown rapid increase, and for the financial year recently ended exceeded £3,000; net profit approximately £500; accountants' figures; self-contained house; price about £1,750; offers considered; please supply bankers' references.

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2.—WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Sound, progressive Cash Business; returns £1,363, net profit £335, audited books; modern corner shop, flat over; rent £100; price £800 or first reasonable offer.

3.—SURREY (few miles out).—Good Middle-class Business; returns £1,456, net profit £396; modern house, every convenience; stock and fixtures worth £750; price £950.

4.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Sound Chemist's Business; in exceptional position; returns approx. £1,000, can be doubled; handsome modern shop, every convenience; rent £65, covered by sub-let; price £550, simply value of stock and fixtures.

5.—BOURNEMOUTH.—Old-established Business with valuable proprietaries; neglected; returns under manager about £1,000; plenty of scope, main-road position; low overheads; owner retiring; price £575; personally recommended.

6.—NORFOLK.—Drug and Photographic Store; in good position in large town; returns under indifferent management £900; plenty of scope; rent £65; price required, valuation of stock only, or first reasonable offer.

7.—KENT (14 miles out).—Unopposed Village Business; pleasantly situated; returns £1,100, net profit £300; stock and fixtures worth approximately £600; price £750 or offer.

8.—MIDDLESEX.—Branch Business, in growing district; no opposition; returns £15 to £20 weekly; opening for Optics; net rent, £25, on lease; genuine reasons for selling; price £500.

9.—NORTH LONDON.—Sound Middle-class Business, with excellent Panel; returns last year £1,480; neglected; was doing £1,850; owner retiring; well-equipped Pharmacy; good position; stock worth £600; offers invited; personally recommended.

10.—STROUD GREEN (near).—Profitable Light Retail; returning £20 weekly under indifferent management; plenty of scope; prominent corner position; price £300; stock at valuation.

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Goodwill of Pharmaceutical products known as "E. J. FOUGERAT'S LABORATORY" or  
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*Inquiries to Maître Chavane, notaire, and to Maître Marin, avoué, Paris, 14 rue Portalis.*

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**B**EDFORDSHIRE.—Main-road, attractive, well-fitted, good-class Pharmacy; lock-up; rent £78, rates £12; held on lease; returns over £1,400 under manager, increasing; plenty of scope; goodwill £400, fixtures £350, stock at valuation, £400-£450; no agents. 116/47, Office of this Paper.

**B**ERKSHIRE.—Business recently established now for sale; very good reasons for disposal; excellent position and good opening for Optics, also Dispensing; this Drug Store, at present taking £14 week, could be doubled in short time by Qualified; Kodak and Selo Agencies; stock and fixtures about £300; would sell for £350 cash or near offer. 116/14, Office of this Paper.

**B**LACKPOOL.—Neglected Drug Stores; large lock-up corner shop; splendid opportunity for Qualified man; good scope for Dispensing; two Doctors within 100 yards; P.D.A. member; Ensign, Kodak and Selo Dealer; low rent; stock, fittings and fixtures, £200. Apply 68 Lord Street, Blackpool. If personally, 2-6 p.m.

**B**OURNEMOUTH (near).—Business, established in 1931; in main-road shopping centre; double-fronted, well-fitted shop, with good living accommodation; no opposition; average takings £17 per week, and increasing; N.H.I. 200 month; usual agencies; exceptional opportunity; price £400 or near offer for quick sale. 117/11, Office of this Paper.

**C**LAPHAM COMMON.—Unusually attractive Pharmacy; long lease; last three years £1,937, £1,907, £2,013 gross; commodious living accommodation, which can be sub-let in two self-contained flats independently of shop; accountant's certificate; premium £900, inclusive of stock, etc., for quick sale through illness. 116/44, Office of this Paper.

**D**EVON COAST TOWN.—Lock-up Pharmacy; in main shopping thoroughfare; rent £58 10s.; average returns under Unqualified management £20 weekly, could be easily doubled under Qualified; long, valuable lease; fullest particulars and every investigation courted on receipt of bankers' references; price £650. 115/9, Office of this Paper.

**M**IDLAND Industrial Town.—Double-fronted shop; main-road position; takings approx. £30 weekly, net profit £300, audited accounts; rent and rates £104; living accommodation; long lease; N.H.I. 5,000-6,000; price £200 goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £850 all in; genuine buyers only, please. 109/50, Office of this Paper.

**N**EAR MANCHESTER.—Small Pharmacy; with undeniable evidence of definite prospects and at present under elderly management; suit semi-retired who would be prepared to wait for what may be regarded as a safe investment; proprietor has other interests; low price (approx. £250) for quick sale. 115/7, Office of this Paper.

**S**OUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Chemist; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; low rent; well stocked; trade up to £20; price £350 all at. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

**S**URREY (25 miles London).—Well-fitted modern Pharmacy, lately opened in restricted area on newly-developing estate; close to station; excellent possibilities, but lack of capital necessitates disposal at price of stock and fixtures—about £350; good living accommodation, 3 bedrooms, dining room, bathroom and all modern conveniences; shop 20 ft. by 20 ft., with modern shop front. 115/15, Office of this Paper.

**S.W. COAST.**—Old-established Business for sale; turnover £10,051; being disposed of owing to ill-health. Apply, with bankers' references, to N. G., Wernferg, Goytre, Pontypool.

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**WALTER HOUSE, 418-422 STRAND, W.C.2**  
Phone: Temple Bar 3769

**C**HEMIST.—Progressive Photographic and Dispensing; East London working-class suburb; turnover £2,400; Panel steadily increasing; 21 years' lease, including living accommodation; established 4 years; own client recommended. Certified accounts and particulars from Arthur H. Weeks, Incorporated Accountant, Bank Buildings, 40A Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, MARYland 3894.

**O**LD-ESTABLISHED Business for Sale in West London suburb; stock £400 approx.; fittings £150; price £550; genuine reasons for disposal. 114/3, Office of this Paper.

**O**WNER Shop and House, 8 rooms, garden, etc.; going abroad; established 30 years; good opening; suit Unqualified Druggist or Chemist (Qualified); good receipts included; well-bought, well-known Proprietaries, Veterinary especially; Proposition Prescribing; A1 chance for low figure; early purchase; about £800. 116/4, Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**C**HEMIST requires High-class Business, with turnover of at least £2,000 p.a., London, North of Thames preferred, with living accommodation; replies strictly confidential; must bear thorough investigation. 116/45, Office of this Paper.

**C**HEMIST'S Business or Drug Store required, near London; £250 deposit and balance by arrangement; will supply references if required. Apply 115/23, Office of this Paper.

**H**IGH-CLASS Dispensing Business; turnover £2,000-£3,000 p.a.; in London or Home Counties; banker's reference can be supplied on receipt of brief particulars. 117/4, Office of this Paper.

**I**HAVE a Clientèle second to none of Progressive Pharmacists already established own Businesses now desirous of negotiating for larger concerns (anywhere); must show good returns and preferably with living accommodation; intending vendors contemplating a change or retirement would be well advised to write me in strict confidence. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. Telephone: Failsworth 1913.

## APARTMENTS.

### THE HAMPDEN RESIDENTIAL CLUB

**F**OR GENTLEMEN, Hampden Street, N.W.1. Close to King's Cross and Euston. 300 Bedrooms. 12s. 6d. to 25s. per week, including bath, attendance and boot cleaning. All meals à la carte in dining room. Moderate tariff. Large Club Rooms, Library, Billiards Room, Reading Room and Study for Students. Illustrated Prospectus from Secretary, Euston 2244/5.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

**A**RELIABLE, practical and business-bringing partner is ready for you in the form of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DIARY AND YEAR-BOOK for 1936. If you are not already a subscriber to the C. & D. send your order NOW. Remittance may follow later. Twenty shillings will secure the 1936 DIARY and the C. & D. every week for twelve months.

## PREMISES.

SHOPS of Modern Design for SALE and to be LET.

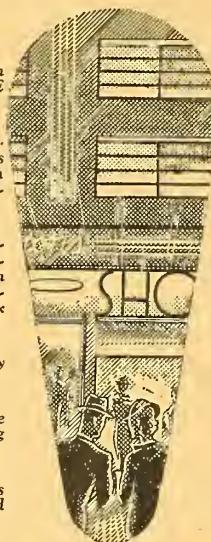
In newly well-developed districts still growing with Phenomenal Rapidity.

Situated in Unchallenged Positions Offering an Unrivalled Opportunity for brisk first-class trade.

Number is very restricted.

No time should be lost in reserving premises.

Prompt action is advisable to avoid delay.



# SHOPS

Apply for full particulars to:  
**MORRELL (BUILDERS) LTD.**

Terminal House,  
52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1  
Phone: Sloane 7176 (7 lines)

## PREMISES FOR SALE.

**H**ULL, Stoneferry.—Two shops and houses now in course of erection; very suitable position for Chemist; centre of several house building schemes; at the present moment the householders in this district have to go at least a mile to the nearest Chemist; corner shop £850, adjoining shop £775; substantial mortgages arranged. H. H. Goodman, "Leyton Chambers," Paragon Street, Hull.

## PREMISES TO LET.

**S**OUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Chemist required next to doctors; large double-fronted shop; living accommodation; low rent. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

**H**IGH-CLASS Shops to Let in new parade in best part of High Road, Streatham, from £140-£500 per annum. Apply Letting Manager, 17 Streatham High Road, 'phone Streatham 9627, or Bell Investment Trust, Ltd., 115 Park Street, Mayfair, W.1. 'Phone: Mayfair 4201.

**S**OUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Parade of eleven shops; lovely living accommodation; low rent; all Staybrite steel fronts; one suitable for Chemist. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

**S**MALL Shop and Flat, Multiple neighbours; no opposition; rent £165 p.a.; N. London. Apply Atkinson & Marler, 21 Maddox Street, W.1. Tele.: Mayfair 2874.

**T**O LET SHORTLY.—North Lincolnshire: Business Premises; recently decorated; corner position; dwelling house attached; splendid condition; all electric; present occupier-owner carried on same this last 12 years as Drug Store; average between 400 and 500 customers weekly; no stock or fittings to purchase; owner leaving town; reasonable rent. 115/2, Office of this Paper.

## DIRECTORSHIPS.

**R**ETIRED Doctor of Medicine willing to consider Directorship or part-time appointment where his professional knowledge would be of service; capital available if required. 114/4, Office of this Paper.

## AGENCIES.

**B**RITISH firms desiring to enter the Belgian market or enlarge their present activities are invited to send quotations, samples and price lists to Robert Lambrechts, Importer and Broker, 3 Avenue Isabelle, Antwerp. Telegraphic address "Rola-color." Especially interested in fine and heavy chemicals, drugs, gums, waxes, pharmaceutical products and druggists' sundries.

**B**RITISH House, established 60 years, manufacturing Plasters, Tablets and Pharmaceuticals, Toilet Preparations, First-Aid Requisites, Sanitary Specialities, and a wide range of incidental products, would like to hear from prospective agents in the following: Scandinavia, Cyprus, West Indies, China, South America (all States). Full particulars, stating how long established and references, to 271/792, Office of this Paper.

**G**ERMAN firm manufacturing Medical Dressings and Bandages require Agent in Great Britain. Write 272/824, Office of this Paper.

**A**GENTS wanted to carry guaranteed brand of Seamless Rubber Goods on liberal commission basis; profitable sideline; easily handled; British made. Apply P.C.B. 188/35, Office of this Paper.

**I**f you have a Successful Speciality which you would like to introduce to Chemists in Belgium, we are the right firm to work for you. We have a Laboratory, 3 Travellers with motor cars, and the Sales Organisation you need. Write in English to Laboratoires Pharmaco, S.A., 68 Rue de la Source, Bruxelles.

**M**ANUFACTURERS of high-grade British Penny Safety Razor Blades require Distribution Agents throughout England, Scotland and Wales; only those with first-class and established connections need apply; remuneration by commission. Write 272/827, Office of this Paper.

## APPRENTICES.

**L**ONDON, N.W.—Young Lady Apprentice required for good-class Pharmacy; reasonable opportunity for study would be given; Junior Improver would be considered. 116/27, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

## RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**B**LACKPOOL.—Junior Assistant; permanency; seaside experience; must be capable Window-dresser and well up in Photography; give age, experience, photo, wage required and full particulars. 113/4, Office of this Paper.

**E**ASTBOURNE.—Experienced Lady Assistant of good appearance; accurate Dispenser, good Saleswoman, Stock-keeper and General Assistant; permanent berth for conscientious worker. Apply, stating age, experience, and references, and salary expected, enclosing photo if possible, 117/5, Office of this Paper.

**E**AST HAM.—Qualified Man wanted; good opportunity for Salesman with initiative; must have first-class references; no country applications can be entertained. State full particulars and salary to P.C.B. 189/6, Office of this Paper.

**L**IVERPOOL.—Unqualified Assistant; must be good Counter Hand; with knowledge of Optics; experienced Refractionist; state experience and salary required; references. 115/8, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON.—Qualified Assistant required shortly, with knowledge of Photography; good house available for married man. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, when free and salary required, to the Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

**L**ONDON DISTRICT.—Young Qualified Manager required for Middle-class Business; must be keen, energetic and capable of business building; applicants should state salary required. Apply 115/5, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, W.2.—Assistant, Male, required; one Qualified and one Unqualified Junior; for high-class Dispensing business; good prospects; full particulars, age, height, experience and salary expected. 272/817, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON (West End).—Manager (about 35), Qualified; with good class experience (West End preferred) and address; must be reliable and trustworthy; experienced at Counter, Window-dressing and Dispensing; not afraid of work; progressive and permanent post for the right man; opportunity for part interest and share of profits after trial period; state full particulars of experience and salary. 115/16, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANCHESTER.—Lady Assistant required for good-class Dispensing, Counter and Photographic business. Reply, giving particulars of experience, age and salary required, and when free, to 116/46, Office of this Paper.

**S**HEFFIELD.—Wanted immediately, Manager for business in working-class district; quick Dispenser essential; salary £3 per week and commission, with good living accommodation, rent and rates free; permanent berth for capable man. Apply 116/10, Office of this Paper.

**A**SSISTANT, young, Qualified, wanted for new business, London; commence February 3; reply, stating age, salary required, references and photo. P.C.B. 189/12, Office of this Paper.

**C**APABLE Junior Assistant for good-class country business in South Midlands; good apprenticeship training essential; please give full particulars of experience, age, height and salary required and enclose photo. 117/14, Office of this Paper.

**L**EUIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for an experienced Unqualified Assistant. Apply, giving full particulars, to 146 Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1.

**P**ART-TIME Unqualified Assistant (Male) required for evening work in North London; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser; one studying at college would suit. 116/50, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant (either sex), capable taking charge. Apply Griffin's Pharmacies, 31 High Street, Halesowen, Birmingham.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant (male) required, young. State age, salary, experience, etc., to Mr. Collier, Whitfield's, 113 Westborough, Scarborough.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant (25), all-round man, for S.E. London; quick medium-class Retail. Apply The Prosser Roberts Co., 13 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E.5.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist-Optician wanted as Managing Assistant; Photographic experience an advantage; please state salary. Harris Pharmacy, Ltd., 118 Kingsland Road, E.2. Bishopsgate 2449.

**Q**UALIFIED Lady (age about 25) required shortly for West London shop; light Dispensing and Counter; state wages to commence; permanency. Particulars to 116/2, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Lady Assistant for Plumstead, S.E.18; young, reliable, pleasant personality and good Counter manner; please state particulars and salary, etc., in first letter; applications unanswered respectfully declined. 117/8, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Man wanted; must be experienced Window-dresser and good at interior displays; to a conscientious worker possessing references, which must be recent, a good salary with prospects will be given. Write Pomeroy, 76 Brick Lane, E.1.

**Q**UALIFIED Manager required for recently opened branch in Surrey; young, single, of good appearance and manners; please state particulars of experience, age, references and when available. 116/36, Office of this Paper.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 100 to 150 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

#### ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, FOLKESTONE.

104 BEDS.

**D**ISPENSER, Lady or Gentleman, fully Qualified and preferably with previous Hospital experience, required to take up duties on February 1; salary according to qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent at once to the undersigned.

F. T. WILTON,  
Secretary Superintendent.

**U**NQUALIFIED Assistant (male) wanted for branch (under 35 preferred); must be accurate Dispenser and accustomed to quick Counter trade. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, to Head Office, Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2 (10 mins. from Liverpool Street).

**U**NQUALIFIED, reliable, single, male Assistant (between 30 and 36), wanted near London; willing to relieve at branch; good Counterman, Dispenser and D. and P. worker. State experience, wages and when at liberty to Thames Valley, 116/3, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED.—A Qualified Chemist; good Salesman and Window-dresser; accurate Dispenser; smart appearance. Write, stating age, salary, experience, when able to commence, to "K.", 77 High Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1.

**W**ANTED.—Male Assistant for Drug Department in Departmental Store; must have had first-class Counter experience; knowledge of Photography and Sundries essential; no Dispensing. Burgis & Colbourne, Ltd., Leamington Spa.

**Y**OUNG, Unqualified Assistant required shortly for medium-class quick Cash business, London, S.W.; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser; time for study could be arranged; commence 45s. weekly; state age, height, full details of experience and when at liberty; photo if possible. 116/34, Office of this Paper.

**Y**OUNG Unqualified Lady required immediately; good personality and appearance; must be good Window-dresser and Saleswoman; state age, experience and salary required. 116/12, Office of this Paper.

#### WHOLESALE.

**P**ARAMOUNT PRODUCTS LTD. wish to thank the numerous applicants for the post of Representative for Manchester and district and beg to state the position has now been filled.

**A**NALYTICAL and Pharmaceutical Chemist required for Manufacturers of Dog Medicines, Foods, etc.; must be in a position to take full control, as Manager; a grand opportunity for the right man. Write in confidence, giving full particulars experience, etc., and wages required, to Box P. 598, c/o Roebuck's, 8 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.

**B**OOK-KEEPER, experienced; Young Lady for Sales Ledger and Invoices; Shorthand and Typing an advantage; state salary required. Write only to Donald Rose, Surgical Instrument Maker, 56 George Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

**J**UNIOR Invoice Typist required for West End Wholesale Chemists; knowledge of Medical Products essential. Full particulars to 272/821, Office of this Paper.

**O**LD ESTABLISHED Drug House requires the services of a Full-time Representative with strong connection among Chemists and Doctors in Berkshire and surrounding counties. Reply, in confidence, giving details of previous experience, age, etc., and salary required, 114/6, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE on remunerative commission basis wanted for London, and also one for Manchester district, by Manufacturers of Cosmetics and Medical Specialities; state age, past experience, other firms represented; excellent prospects. 118/1, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE required by high-class Perfumers and Toilet Specialists; must have good connection with Chemists and Stores in Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland and North Riding of Yorks; salary, commission and car provided. 272/826, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVES required for the Midlands and the North by Manufacturing Druggists marketing Pills, Tablets, Powders, etc., to call on Stores and Chemists. Write fully in confidence, 116/51, Office of this Paper.

**R**EQUIRED for Old-established Manufacturing Chemists, Young Pharmaceutical Chemist; preferably, though not necessarily, with experience of Pill and Tablet Making; must be keen and energetic and capable of taking responsibility; the prospects are good for a suitable man; commencing salary £200 per annum. Apply 272/818, Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLERS required throughout England, London included, to sell, as side-line, Patented Safety Razor Blade, new type edge sharper than any other; men well introduced in the various buying trades given profitable sole Agency and effective backing; commissions only. Write 272/823, Office of this Paper.

**T**WO Representatives, with car and connection Hairdressers and Stores; must have experience selling exclusive Beauty Preparations; territories, N. England, Scotland and N. Ireland. Write fullest details 272/825, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED.—Junior Assistant; experienced in the Manufacture of Perfumes and Toilet Preparations for the Hair and Skin; good prospects and reliable position for capable man. Reply 272/820, Office of this Paper.

**W**ELL-KNOWN Firm, handling widely advertised products, requires First-class Representatives on good commission basis for the following territories: North and South Wales, Midlands, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Wilts and Glos; only those with first-class connections amongst Chemists and Druggists need apply; splendid opportunity for right man. Reply 272/819, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**A.A.A.**—MANAGER, Qualified; Business Builder, live Sales and Display; disengaged end month; up-to-date London and suburban experience. Advertiser, 57 Wolfington Road, S.E.27.

**A.A.A.**—QUALIFIED (26) desires position in London; first-class experience in Salesmanship, Display, Dispensing and Photography; highest references; now disengaged; Manager or Locum. "M.P.S.", 2 Troutbeck Road, New Cross Gate, S.E.14.

**A.A.A.**—QUALIFIED (34), London experience, good worker, quick Dispenser, very adaptable, requires Manager's position; free now; London only. P.C.B. 189/4, Office of this Paper.

**A.A.A.**—QUALIFIED (35); smart appearance; good personality; City, West End and all-round managerial experience; just disposed of own business to return to London; Supervisor or Manager's position required; a real business-builder. P.C.B. 189/3, Office of this Paper.

**A.A.**—EXPERIENCED Assistant (45); tall; unregistered; thorough knowledge all duties; used to staff control; conscientious and hard worker; disengaged. Haigh, 25 Hetley Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

**A.A.**—QUALIFIED Assistant or Manager (50); tall, energetic, reliable; good references; permanent or locum; moderate salary. Chemist, 210A The Grove, Hammersmith, W.6.

**A**CAPABLE Qualified Manager (30) desires change; 15 years' all-round experience; 5 years Managing; Pharmacy Prizewinner (Dispensing); knowledge Optics; good Window-dresser; keen Salesman; married; Scot; Senior Assistant or Managership; usual notice; excellent references. 115/11, Office of this Paper.

**A** QUALIFIED Manager seeks permanency or locum, London area, where good service appreciated; 20 years' Managerial experience, London, Provincial; undeniable references; available when required. "M.P.S.", 36 High Street, Ruislip, Middlesex.

**A**CTIVE Elderly Pharmacist; good appearance and address; Superintendent, Dispenser; light work; moderate salary; North London preferred. "M.P.S.", 116/52, Office of this Paper.

**A**N Experienced Assistant (24), Qualified, as locum or permanent; excellent references. "M.", 23 Riverside, Gorleston, Gt. Yarmouth.

**A**SSISTANT, Dispenser, Salesman; single, active, elderly; moderate salary; accustomed to manage; Unqualified. Statim, 37 Heath Grove, Buxton, Derbyshire.

**A**SSISTANT, Unqualified; experienced Dispensing, Counter; part-time, locum, permanency; London only; disengaged. Write "C. G." 2A Yalding Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16.

**A**SSISTANT, Unqualified; over 20 years' sound experience Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Salesmanship, etc.; can take sole charge; excellent references; disengaged; any district. Hays, 23 Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

**A**SSISTANT (28); married; experienced Dispenser, Salesman, Window-dresser; capable and reliable. 115/17, Office of this Paper.

**A**SSISTANT (21; 5 ft. 10 in.), Unqualified, desires situation; energetic Counterhand, accurate Dispenser; capable, trustworthy and well recommended; free January 18th; London or suburbs preferred, but not essential. Murdoch, c/o Funnell, Shirley, Church Road, Warlingham, Surrey.

**A**SSISTANT (23), Unqualified; disengaged; excellent experience in Routine Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing. Rockall, 32 Frog Lane, Harrow.

**A**SSISTANT (60); well recommended; good experience; capital available; personal interview. "S. S.", 135 High Road, Lee, S.E.13.

**C**HEMIST, experienced, excellent Prescriber, disengaged, desires "Management or Senior; London or provinces; moderate salary. "Drug," 46 Buckley Road, London, N.W.6.

**D**ISPENSER, Hall, widow, middle-aged; active and willing; seeking opportunity to live in Doctor's house and make herself useful; moderate salary for home. "M.", 40 Brackendale Road, Bournemouth, Hants.

**E**VENINGS.—Qualified Man offers services in London; experienced all branches, including Optics. "F.S.M.C.", 252 Barry Road, S.E.22.

**E**XPERIENCED Unqualified Assistant (30), referred Part II, desires change; South Coast preferred; first-class Dispensing experience and capable of taking charge; permanency. 117/9, Office of this Paper.

**F**RENCH-SPEAKING Unqualified requires Situation; West End and Continental experience. "Stevens," 25 Leamington Road Villas, Bayswater, W.11.

**H**ULL.—Lady Chemist, Qualified, capable, desires post in or near Hull; managing experience; excellent references; moderate salary. "Chemist," 1 St. Albans Road, Edinburgh.

**J**UST TAKEN PART I.—Excellent experience High-class Dispensing and Perfumery; references; interview if required. 115/19, Office of this Paper.

**L**ADY as Assistant Dispenser to Chemist or Doctor; disengaged; Unqualified. "M. S.", 107 Shirley Road, Southampton.

**L**ADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall), experience with Chemists, Doctors and Institution, requires post immediately; £2 2s. per week. Miss Thompson, 197 Station Road, Harrow. Telephone: Harrow 2104.

**L**ADY Dispenser (33), Hall certificate, seeks post; 2 years' Chemist experience; West Riding Yorkshire preferred. 117/7, Office of this Paper.

**L**ADY Pharmacist (23) desires post; Hospital and Retail experience; excellent references. 10 Maurice Drive, Mapperley, Nottingham.

**L**ADY, Qualified, requires post, locum or part-time; good general experience; would manage business. "Chemist," 220 Portsdown Road, W.9.

**L**OCUM or Relief; experienced, competent, reliable; excellent references; reasonable terms; town or country. Chemicus, 56 Rudloe Road, Balham, S.W.12.

### NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

**L**OCUM, Ph.C.; emergency or Superintendent; capable; long, good experience; any period; disengaged; references. Anthony, 24 Commercial Road, Swindon, Wilts.

**L**ONDON, YORK OR BLACKPOOL DISTRICTS.—Unqualified (31) desires change; good experience (City, coastal and provincial businesses); all branches (Photography, Counter, Windows, Dispensing); offering good work for fair salary. 116/22, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER; experienced in all branches; excellent testimonials; Midlands; moderate salary. "Spes," 56 Hallam Lane, Ilkeston.

**M**ANAGER, Qualified; Scotch; abstainer; good Dispenser, Prescriber; all-round experience; good references; permanency or locum. "Chemist," 39 Argyle Gardens, Upminster.

**M**ANCHESTER.—Qualified (27), Manager or Assistant, now Managing, desires change; London experienced; well recommended; energetic, trustworthy, smart, efficient. 112/3, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.**, F.N.A.O. (26), 11 years' experience, Qualified 1930, desires change; permanency. 116/41, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.** (32) desires permanency in Brighton or near; Manager or Senior Assistant; 14 years' excellent general Retail experience; 6 years Manager; capable and trustworthy; excellent references; at present Managing. "Chemist," 157 Fellows Road, London, N.W.3.

**M.P.S.** (26) desires progressive post; in London or South Wales preferably; varied experience and highest references; free now. "Chemist," 2 Chelston Place, Newport, Mon.

**P**HARMACIST, elderly, desires position as Manager (branch) in or near London; active, healthy, good appearance; highest references; experienced locum; reasonable salary or arrangement. "Chemist," 9 Chase Road, Epsom.

**Q**UALIFIED desires responsible position; experienced Manager, owner, or open for locum; West preferred. Radford, 6 Westleigh Park, Bristol, 4.

**Q**UALIFIED Manager (26), married, desires change; London or suburbs, not East End; Organiser, Medallist in Dispensing, Schools. 115/12, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Manager (24) seeks situation in London; quick and accurate Dispenser, excellent Salesman and Window-dresser; free one month after appointment. 116/25, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED wants position, Manager or Superintendent, London district; elderly, active, abstainer; short hours; salary £2 10s. per week; disengaged shortly. "S," c/o Hampton, 4 Ellora Road, Streatham Common, S.W.13.

**Q**UALIFIED (45), married; experienced Company, Private; sea-side, country; highest references; West Country preferred; can commence January 20th. 116/8, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED, M.P.S.; middle-aged; active; any capacity; disengaged; Worthing or Brighton district preferred. "C," Piako, South Street, Tarring, Worthing.

**Q**UALIFIED, semi-retired, middle-age, desires re-engagement with small remuneration; capital available if required; wide experience. Phone Silverthorne 1034, "M.P.S.," c/o Loesby-Jones, Pharmacist, Station Road, Chingford, E.4.

**Q**UALIFIED (24), high-class Dispensing and Counter experience, good Window-dresser, requires permanency; free. Bishop, 71 Army Street, Clapham, S.W.4.

**Q**UALIFIED (48), single; capable, abstainer, trustworthy; as Manager of small business, or as Dispenser; experienced locum. W. H. Harris, 46 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1. Telephone: TER 3732.

**S**COT (21), Unqualified; experienced Counter, Dispensing, Window Display; disengaged; go anywhere; South England preferred. 117/15, Office of this Paper.

**S**TOCKTAKER; 20 years' experience; excellent references; anywhere; very moderate fees. Rigley, 19 Edenhurst Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.

**U**NQUALIFIED Assistant (23), Dispensing and Counter, excellent references, desires post (Midlands preferred); disengaged. Thomas, 11 Arundel Street, Liverpool, 8.

**U**NQUALIFIED (bachelor); many years' experience of sole control; any capacity; anywhere; now or forward; good address; experienced Counter and Prescribing; light duties; remuneration £2 2s. weekly. P.C.B. 189/2, Office of this Paper.

**W**OVERHAMPTON or Birmingham.—Experienced ex-proprietor Pharmacist requires employment several days weekly or short hours daily. 117/12, Office of this Paper.

**Y**OUNG Lady, Square-trained, recently Qualified, seeks post as Assistant; used to good-class trade; moderate salary; disengaged; London or Kent districts. "S. B.," "Dulcamara," Nottingham Lane, Nottingham, S.E.9.

**Y**OUNG Qualified Pharmacist requires progressive post where a keen, energetic man would be appreciated; smart appearance, well educated, trustworthy; excellent experience in all branches; references undeniable; Bournemouth or district an advantage, not essential. 272/822, Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**A** SMART Salesman, Qualified Chemist, will shortly be able to Represent, in North, any good House or Manufacturer. 116/42, Office of this Paper.

**A** THOROUGHLY experienced Representative, strong connection London and Home Counties, Chemists and allied trades, desires appointment with known, reputable house; undeniable credentials. 116/17, Office of this Paper.

**A** CTIVE Young Man (22) desires position in Wholesale House; 5 years' general experience in Retail Pharmacy; good references. 115/22, Office of this Paper.

**A** DVERTISER desires engagement in Wholesale House, North or Midlands; 24 years' experience Patents, Sundries and Toilets. 116/7, Office of this Paper.

**A** DVERTISER, connection Irish Free State, is desirous of Representing Firm marketing Medical and Surgical Requisites; good Propagandist, experienced in Medicine, Pharmacy, Therapeutics, etc. Write "J. A.," c/o R. Anderson & Co., 14 King William Street, W.C.2.

**A** DVERTISER (34) desires position in Wholesale House, South or Midlands, as Checker or Stock-keeper; 18 years' experience; hard worker; good timekeeper; highest references. 105/1, Office of this Paper.

**A** MBITION to Represent well-known House; Pharmaceutical or Photographic; 12 years' Retail experience; single, 27; undeniable references; Lancashire and the North, where hard work is essential. 114/1, Office of this Paper.

**A** 100 per cent. Salesman-Representative, with 16 years' strongly established connection Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, whole of London; exceptional Sales records can be inspected by reputable house requiring live Representative; salary, commission; own car. Reliance, 18A Longbeach Road, S.W.11.

**E**XPERIENCED Buyer of Druggists' Sundries and Proprietary articles, Lady, desires change; also accustomed to secretarial work. 117/18, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.** (29), tall, 13 years' London Retail, initiative, intelligence, Display and Poster Artist, working knowledge French, Spanish, excellent references, seeks responsible position where good service appreciated and rewarded, preferably Manufacturing or Wholesale; reasonable salary and hours. 115/18, Office of this Paper.

**P**ART I.—Would accept any post with Drug House; salary immaterial if prospects good; high-class experience and references. 115/190, Office of this Paper.

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